1,653 1,665

37,888

Children.

2,582 1,873 1,969 1,617 2,017

2,403 1,474

1,222 2,119

2.100

23,606

Voters.

1,463 1,075

1.244

1.587

19,977

A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL UNDER THE FIRM OF A. G. HODGES & CO.

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON, CHIEF REPORTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER. CLERICAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAVIS presented the memorial of two clergymen of the city of Frankfort—Mr. Robinson and Mr. Brush—in opposition to the twenty fifth section of the report on the legislative department, which provides that no person while he continues to exercise the functions of a cler-

a course, but we should feel bound, moreover, as office-bearers in the church, to vote for the susoffice-bearers in the church, to vote for the susoffice-bearers in the church, to vote for the susoffice-bearers in the church, to vote for the suspension of any clergyman from his office in the church, who should be shown to have prostituted the influence of his ministerial character to the promotion of his political elevation. And the promotion of his political elevation. And the minister of religion a priest? Is he a peculiar the general sentiment of the various by the clergy, than in the nine states in which the clergy are excluded from political preferment

It will not fail to occur to any one, on reflection, that such a prohibition in the constitution is, practically, wholly inoperative to prevent the perversion of their clerical influence, by designing men, for the purposes of political promotion. Facts show, that none who sincerely love their calling as clergymen, will be willing to endanger their ministerial influence and reputation by becoming candidates for political favor. While on the other hand, it is obvious that those whose elerical character sits loosely upon them, and

resignation, (when the views of their church may admit of it) as has frequently been done in this and other states. Or they may render the constitution inoperative against themselves, by holding in fact, the position and influence of a clergyman, without formally assuming the title. Thus the practical effect of such a clause is to restrain and preclude only the worthy and conscientious of the clergy, whose influence need not be feared in any position; while it is no restraint whatever upon the unserupulous, who might be disposed to make a bad use of the influence over the minds of men, which their office confers. Considerations of this kind alone, would not, however, have induced your memorialists to remonstrate, thus publicly against the adoption of the proposed clause in the constitution. But we conceive there are far the constitution that ministers of the good reason for debarring him from civil office. But if the minister of the people, set apart to the duty in the church of expounding the truth and dispensing ordinances, with no other influence and power than that, which the faithful discharge of his duty confers upon him; then clearly there is no reason for making any distinction between him and other citizens in relative to the privileges of citizenship.

If the duty in the church of expounding the truth and dispensing ordinances, with no other influence and power than that, which the faithful discharge of his duty confers upon him; then clearly the faithful discharge of his duty confers upon him; then clearly the faithful discharge of his duty confers upon him; then clearly the faithful discharge of his duty confers upon him;

ought to be founded on the plainest reasons of expediency, if not of necessity. The provision in question is, manifestly, such an exception in both points of view. In the first place, it exboth points of view. In the first place, it expectably does not expediency and reputable class of citizens. ought to be founded on the plainest reasons of expediency, if not of necessity. The provision in question is, manifestly, such an exception in both points of view. In the first place, it excludes a large and reputable class of citizens from the enjoyment of one of the highest privileges of citizenship—the privilege of being chosen to office. In the second place, it is an exception to the great law that the people are capable of judging, and ought to judge, who may be chosen to office.

The adoption of the proposed clause, as a part

be chosen to office.

The adoption of the proposed clause, as a part of the constitution implies therefore, of necessity, some more important reason for it, than any as yet alluded to. And though no reason for this ineligibility of the clergy is set forth in the clause reported by your committee, we are consecutive. reported by your committee, we are constrained to conclude, and we doubt not, the great mass of men will come to the same conclusion,—that the Ladies' Muffs and Fancy Furs.

DODD & CO.,

144, Mnin Street, Cincinnati,

Will open to their retail trade this Fall, the most choice selection of LADIES' FURS they have ever had in Store; comprising nearly every style of Muff that is worn by Ladies, Misses or Children; some of them every rich and beautiful Victorines; flat and round Boass; Wishless Riding Boas, Collars; Neck Ties, Se The ladies of Cincinnati and the neighboring cities, who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are requested to keep our stock in mind.

144. Main street, three doors below Fourth.

157. We will pay particular attention to forwarding the composition of the same conclusion,—that the ground on which a provision, so obviously in conflict with generally admitted principles, as above shown, must be some supposed incompatibility of the elerical office in its very nature with the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion,—that the ground on which a provision, so obviously in conflict with generally admitted principles, as above shown, must be some supposed incompatibility of the elerical office in its very nature with the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion,—that the ground on which a provision, so obviously in conflict with generally admitted principles, as above shown, must be some supposed incompatibility of the elerical office in its very nature with the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion by the fact that the ground on which a provision, so obviously in conflict with generally admitted principles, as above shown, must be some supposed incompatibility of the elerical office in its very nature with the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion by the fact that the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion by the fact that the duties of civil life. And we are led the more certainly to this conclusion by the fact that the duties of civil life. And we are led

The Ladies of Cincinnati and want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well made articles of Fur, are it who are in want of well and the care of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duty of their functions, therefore no minister shall be eligible &c."

If this, therefore, be the implied ground of the restriction reported by your committee—and we are conceive of no other ground sufficient to justify a manifest departure from the general law of equal rights to all—then we feel bound, solemnly, to protest against any such provision, as in conflict with one great principle of free governments. conflict with one great principle of free govern-ment—which it is the peculiar glory of the Amer-ican states to recognise—the principle of non-in-terference of civil government with matters of re-

ligion.
We deny the competency of the civil government to define the character and functions of the instrument.

P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great m up Purchasers, expressing entire satisfaction with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of all persons desiring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in this city.

Orders from the interior will receive prompt attention, and instruments selected with care.

N. E. Old Pianos taken in part payment.
We are constantly supplied with MUSIC from all the Eastern Publishers.

Ciacinnati, October 4, 1849.—d

Ciacinnati, October 4, 1849.—d posing the bodies which frame state constitu-tions, are not necessarily, nor always, such as to qualify them for deciding justly, in regard to the proper character and duties of the gospel ministry. We hold that this declaration, either expressed or implied, in any constitution, is in conflict with the great doctrine of non-interfer-ence with religion. And the history of modern nations teaches, that it behooves freemen to watch, with jealousy, any interference of the state with the charch; seeing that from the slightest beginning, the precedent shall grow till designing and ambitious politicians corrupt till designing and ambitious politicians corrupt the purity of the church, and thereby render her a fit instrument for the purposes of tyrants. Not to mark, either, the obvious impropriety of a declaration either in words, or in effect, by

the civil authority—or indeed any other authority that the ministry, any more than all other christians, are, by their profession, dedicated to the service of God. We object, furthermore, to the conclusion derived from that premise, that "ministers ought not to be diverted from the great duty of their functions," by being eligible and elected to the legislature. Why select this one, out of a thousand modes of being diverted from their duty as the selection of the s and is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, now in Frankfort assembled.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Kentucky, respectfully sheweth.—

That your memorialists have observed, with the legislative. much concern, in the report of the committee on the legislative department, (section 25,) a clause proposed for the adoption of your honorable to political office. And also, that aged men, proposed for the adoption of your honorable body, as a part of the new constitution, to the following effect, to-wit:

"No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect, shall be eligible to the general assembly."

The chief objection, however, and that which has led your negrocialists to obtrude themselves.

be eligible to the general assembly."

In regard to which proposition, your memorialists beg leave to lay before your honorable body certain considerations, which, in their views, go who are neguliarly is along, as all men ought to to establish the injustice and inexpediency of any such constitutional provision. any such constitutional provision.

We make no objection to the opinion that, as a matter of practical duty, clergymen ought not to be aspirants for political office, nor mingle in political strife. Not only are we averse to such political strife. Not only are we averse to such the political strife. a course, but we should feel bound, moreover, as thority of the great theological question of the

bodies of christians in our country at large, is most clearly evident from this fact,—that in God and his offending creatures, by the offering twenty one states of the Union no such constitu-tional provision, as we here complain of, exists; ng ordinances in the church? The church of this provision being found only in the constitu-tions of nine states—namely, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida. Texas, Louisiana. and South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, holds, the former view; and consistently with that view, has for her ministers priests, ministerin the twenty one states no more disposition to interfere with politics has ever been manifested —absolving the penitent on confession and pennance, and constituting the channel of mysterious grace to the faithful. Protestant churches ers, called of God as they believe, and chosen by the people to instruct the people, and adu ister ordinances established to be signs and seals of spiritual blessing. Of course the ministry of the latter has not that sort of sacredness of character, which necessarily separates them from the mass of christian people—nor that spiritual power and that control over the conscience, which the office of a priesthood in its very nature con-

Now if the minister of religion be a priestwho aspire after political distinction, can very man apart from the mass of christian people, by who aspire after political distinction, can very easily qualify themselves for holding office under such a constitutional prohibition, by some immorality of conduct, if they be ministers in churches which hold that the clerical office may the free suffrage of the people in any way—there not voluntarily be laid aside; or by a temporary might then be some good reason for debarring him from civil office. But if the minister of re-

against the adoption of the proposed clause in the constitution. But we conceive there are far more important objections to this measure—objections arising out of the grounds on which, if adopted at all, this clause must be adopted. Here we believe are involved certain great principles of civil and Religious Freedom.

We suppose that any constitutional provision which operate in restraint of the power of or which operate in restraint of the power of the people to choose whom they please to office; but decide to potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is, in so far, to decide the potential pretendent, is not that it is decided agaist us—but that it is decided at all by such authority.

It may have been wise to provide against the undue influence of the priesthood in the government, in an age when statesmen still had reason to far the influence of a doctrine that held the power of the church to be above all civil power. For in that case the priests would be the subjects of an adversary power to the civil government. But we can see no strong reason for such a pro-

a prohibition to those teachers of religion, whose distinguishing characteristic as a body of men, has ever been to be foremost in the war against the domination of the spiritual over the civil power.

Entertaining these views we respectfully submit them to your honerable body for considerations.

tion. Nor do we doubt that a careful examina-tion of the subject, will lead you, as it recently led the convention of New York, to strike this clause from the constitution of the state, as incompatible with those enlightened views of re-publican government, which are the glory of our ge and country.

And thus your memorialists will ever pray.
STUART ROBINSON.
GEO. W. BRUSH.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. Mr. WOODSON. I offer the following reso-

Resolved, That the basis, as well as the apportionment of representation, as provided in the sixth section of the report of the committee on the legislative department is just and equitable. d that this convention will not depart there-

On this resolution I wish to offer a few re-On this resolution 1 wish to offer a few remarks. We have been engaged about two weeks in the discussion of the proper basis of representation and apportionment among the several counties of the commonwealth. I am emboldened to offer this resolution from the fact, that if it is adopted, to the exclusion of the basis of free white inhabitants, it injures my immediate constituency, as much, if yet men immediate constituency as much, if not more, than that of any other delegate on this floor. I have been figuring pretty extensively to see what peculiar benefits would accrue to my rewhat peculiar benefits would accrue to my region of country by the adoption of the basis
contained in the resolution of the gentleman
from Simpson; and I find the mountain counties, except two, will be entitled to a separate
representative in the lower branch of the next
legislature. At the first blush, I was inclined
to the opinion that it was right and proper that
that basis should be adopted. And I now must
be permitted to say I am not convinced its adoption would be improper or that the basis is not be permitted to say I am not convinced its adoption would be improper, or that the basis is not the true basis in all free and well organized governments. I know we have the precedence of many state governments for its adoption. But, as the people are not familiarized with it, and as I would do nothing calculated to be the slightest drawback to the constitution we shall make, I should be unwilling to see this new basis adopted; for I care not whatever benefits might accrue to my own region of country. I might accrue to my own region of country, I trust I shall not overlook the interests of the whole state. Whilst I know it would benefit my own section of country, I am sure it would injure the largest and most wealthy portion of the state; and I feel assured if we were to adopt this basis, that in the large or blue grass counties, it would sink any constitution we might frame, so that it would never be resurrected

I have examined the report of the committee on the legislative department, and I find that the old basis of representation is departed from, to some extent, and a new basis, or rather a dif-ferent basis from that which has obtained heretofore in Kentucky, has been adopted. According to the new rules of apportionment adopted in the report of the committee, the smallest coun-ties, or the counties next to the smallest class in this state, I admit, are to be benefitted to some extent. But I wish the convention to bear in Instead of twenty nine members the will have twenty two, and instead of gaining two hundred and eighteen voters for each mem ber, and four hundred and eighty six for each county and a representative for 1,198 voters they will lose one hundred and sixty four vo each county, and will still have a member for every 1,580 voters each county may contain tainly more in accordance with the rights of numbers. Now the apportionment according to the number of qualified voters in the state, a set forth in the auditor's report for 1848, wil be fourteen hundred and sixteen for one representative. The larger counties will still have a rep

I think there is a little injustice in the mat ter; but for the purpose of compromising the whole matter, and closing this protracted and Madison, unprofitable discussion, let us adopt the report of the committee, which has been well matured. It gives general satisfaction and does equal jus- Lincoln, tice to every portion of the commonwealth. I have offered the resolution as a test question, and I ask the convention to manifest its feeling in reference to the principle contained in the re-port of the committee. We can do it at once, and settle the matter.

If the convention adopt the resolution, it is

presented to the country in rather a farcical atti resolution, that population should be the basis of representation. Notice has been given, unof representation. Notice has been given, under the rules of this house, that a reconsideration of the vote by which that resolution was adopted, would be moved. The gentleman now comes in with a resolution, and asks this house to adopt it, asserting an entirely different basis for representation, leaving the other resolution part of upon our journal, sustained by an overwhelming majority. Now, sir, which of the two shall prevail? If his resolution is adopted, I suppose the squabble will then come up as to which one of the two antagonistic resolutions expresses the sense of the house. The gentleman's views upon the proper basis of representation seem to have undergone a change, and his more mature judgment brings him back to that under which

we have lived for fifty years past.

I wish, sir, to submit to this house a few of the reasons which governed me in casting my when the resolution naw sought to be dered void was adopted, and which will still govern me in my course in this house. And, as the best argument that can be presented is that based upon facts, demonstrated by figures, I will ask the particular attention of members to the following table, taken from the census of 1840. This is certainly the best source from which we

and production, and have, by these groups or blocks, succeeded, as I believe, in fairly representation in the legislature, was passed over by consent, some days ago, and it was not

County, Cities,	Children	Males	Feniales	Total
Coult office,	under 20	20 years	20 years	free
	years old	old and	old and	white popula'n.
Louisville City,	7,940	5,341	3,880	17,161
	1,010	3,511	3,000	
Adair,	4,060	1,358	1,351	6,770
Allen,	3,957	1,248	1,170	6,375
Barren,	7,816	2,704	2,627	13,147
	15,834	5,310	5,148	26,292
Bracken	3,655	1,971	1,167	6,093
Pendleton,	2,335	938	742	4,015
Harrison	4,976	1,784	1,692	8,45?
	4,256	1,531	1,523	7,310
A Control of the Cont	13,900	5,504	5,194	25,870
Bourbon,	4,188	1,993	1,671	7,852
Clark, .	3,862	1,450	1,443	6.755
Jessamine, .	3,282	1,311	1,217	5,810
Woodford,	3,198	1,380	1,238	5,816
7 7 1	14,530	6,134	5,569	26,233
Nelson,	5,030	1,944	1,894	8,868
Shelby,	6,224	2,650	2,352	11,266
Spencer,	2,643	1,637	970	4,650
	13,937	5,631	5,216	24,784
Caldwell,	4,857	1,678	1,557	8,091
Hopkins,	4,611	1,496	1,330	7,437
Livingston,	4,265	1,742	1,:51	7,058
Trigg,	3,338	1,173	1,103	5,614
	17,070	6,089	5,341	28,500
Wayne,	4,269	1,271	1 1914	6754
Clinton,	2,247	714	713	6,754 3,674
Cumberland, -	2,798		868	4,568
Pulaski,	5,290	1,680	1,612	8,582
Russell,	2.350	749	735	2.827
	16,954	5,309	5,142	27,405
Henderson, .	3,571	1,:66	1,144	6,181
Daviess,	3,705			
Ohio	3,529	1,143	1,076	5,748
Union,	2.956	1,265	802	5,113
	13,791	5.2:6	4,307	23,374
Washington,	4,750	1.596	1,548	7,900
Marion, -	5,031	1.672		
Franklin, (town) excluded,)	2,938	1,210	1,031	5.199
Anderson, -	2,603	924	843	4,371
1	15,350	5,402	5.059	25,812
Cal'oway, .	5,569	1.679	1,592	8,840
Graves,	4,15			
Hickman, -	4,469	2 1,571	1,312	7,345
McCracken, -	2,42	892	745	4,064
	16,613	5.496	4,852	26,893
Christian, -	5,596	2.059	1,836	9,491
Todd,	3,509			
Morgan, -	4,809		1-100	
	1	1	1	1
	13,90	5,260	4,867	24,040

with the vide adopt the report of the committee, and thus put an end to this exciting debate.

Mr. MACHEN. It seems to me that if we should adopt the resolution of the gentleman from Knox, (Mr. Woodson,) this body would be countied to the country in the resolution of the gentleman from Knox, (Mr. Woodson,) this body would be countried to the country in tarber a farcical attimales, over twenty years old, had governed, they isville, to 34 members.

4.105

3,757

41 counties, Total, each class, 167,414

6,242 2,537 2,161 11,040

14,204 5,489 5,037 24,730

1,476

1,400

60,856 | 55,669 | 283,939

1,527

1,425

In 1849, Louisville had a small fraction over one twenty fourth part of the male population of the state of twenty years old and over. She had one forty fourth part of the children under twenty years old, and one twenty ninth part of the female population. She had one thirty fifth part of the free white population.

The population was then divided as follows:

By her commissioner's return in 1848, Jefferson county was entitled to one twenty eighth part of the representation. By the clerk's return for the same year, to one twenty first part; and by commissioner's return for 1849, to one sixteenth

The above table may not, in all particulars, be exactly correct, but approximates so near to it, that for all practical purposes it may be re-

lied on with confidence.

Mr. President: The above table speaks for itself and needs but little comment. The blu-grass region of the state has nothing, as I con and the females twenty years old and upwards; and the females twenty upwards; and the fourth the aggregate, made up of the three classes. I have placed the population of the city of Louisville at the head of the will give to the country the full force of population. tion of the city of Louisville at the head of the table, and have made up the table by grouping aljacent counties of similar character in soil lation, and, to some extent, keep up the equilation, and the cities on the border Mr. APPERSON. The subject of the apport

ed that the attention of the convention ould have been called to them again until the axth section of the report on the legislative deartment should be considered; but suddenly his morning, my friend from Knox sprung the bject into the convention, by way of resolution. This was wholly unlooked for, and out of order in which reports had a specific to the convention. order in which every one had supposed the iness would have been conducted. But, Mr ident, as the resolution has brought the sub ct up, I must be permitted to say, that no suf-cient reason has been presented to my mind or changing the basis of representation from duly qualified voters" to "white population." for such question was ever made, so far as I now or have ever heard. No complaints have ver been heard, as being made by the people, not they desire so fundamental a change in the onstitution; and indeed, I am fully persuaded nat were we to consult the people, we should ear, from one extremity of the commonwealth of the other, that the basis of representation pon the number of duly qualified votors is the to the other, that the basis of representation apon the number of duly qualified voters, is the true basis, and the only one that they desire. Why propose a change, when no such change has been asked for by the people? I hope that the basis of representation will continue the same in the constitution which we are about of the basis of representation will continue the same in the constitution which we are about of the basis of representation will continue the same in the constitution which we are about of the basis of representation will continue the same in the constitution which we are about of the move that the material alterations which the country has required will be made, and other material points will be left unsolved. Let us not launch forth upon the both of the people, for their ratification or rejection. submit the result of our labors to the people, for their ratification or rejection.

I desire now to call the attention of the convention to the resolution which I heretofore submitted, and which has been printed and now here on the desks of delegates. As I announced heretofore, at the appropriate time I would offer the proposition embodied in that resolution as a substitute for the sixth section of the legislative report. My proposition is, to lay off the state into four representative districts. The first district will be entitled to twenty-six members in the house of representatives—the second to

the house of representatives—the second to twenty-five, the third to twenty-five, and the fourth to twenty-four. If gentlemen desire it, the county of Whitley can be taken from the first and put into the third, and the county of Grayson taken from the third and put into the fourth. Should this be done, then each district will be entitled to the same number of represenill be entitled to the same number of represen tives. In this state of case, as no res are to be taken from any county in one district to any county in another, the first district will have voters enough for the twenty-five repre-sentatives, and just one voter more to each rephave voters enough for the twenty-five representatives, and just one voter more to each representative. The second district will lack only five voters for each representative, to reach the ratio. The third district will have eleven votes over the ratio, to each representative, and the fourth will have twenty-one votes more than the ratio, to each representative. Exact equality is not to be expected, and I think it would be difficult to approximate nearer to it than has been done by my mode of apportionment. I lay down a positive rule by which the apportionment of representation is to be made, but do not confine residuums to counties immediately adjacent, but take them through the district and give the member to that county having the greatest number of voters under the ratio, and which is so situated as not to be united to another county in opposition to another principle. To illustrate my principle, I will take the counties of Lawrence and Carter, one of which will, most probably, get a separate representative, because Greenup, Lewis, and Morgan will all have a separate representative, because Greenup, Lewis, and Morgan will all have a separate representative, and there is no small county to which to attach Carter; whereas, Lewisconting of equality with the small county with 2002 voters ought to have an equal right. Now if the committee have adopted the principle that when they adopted the principle that the state is to have one hundred members in the lower house, and have adopted the principle that the state is to have one hundred members in the lower house, and have adopted the principle that the state is to have adopted the principle that when a small county shall have a member; but when they according to the county shall have a member; but when they come to carry out the principle, and apply it to the larger class of the ratio, the county shall have a member; but when they come to earry out the principle, and apply it to the larger class of the ratio, the county shall have a member; but when they come to e ratio and three eighths of a ratio and three eighths of a ratio, it would have placed the large counties aratio, it would have placed the large counties aratio, it would have placed the large counties around they can be united for representation. It might, however, turn out that Floyd would get the separate representative, and in that event Carter and they should have a ratio and three eighths of a ratio, it would have placed the large counties. Equality, justice, and a fair consideration of the position of the largest class of counties is all that I want.

The committee have divided the state into four ce would continue together. This would depend upon the number of voters, and also the fact whether Pike and Johnson lie so as to be united in a district. Estill and Morgan would The first class of counties, thirty two in numeach have a separate representative, although the adjacent counties have but small residuums; nd so forth, would be taken to those weaker

By another principle in my proposition the small county of Hancock will obtain a separate epresentation. This however, occurs, because of the counties which are adjacent to her have Calloway, he full ratio and some of them large residuums t is not doing justice to a county which has the ull ratio, to attach a small county to her without giving them, united, any greater representative strength than the one had. The county of Ohio as nearly one hundred votes more than the atio, and yet if Hancock should not be repre sented alone, she would have to be united with Ohio, she being the weakest of all the counties djacent to Hancock. The ratio of representation which I have assumed is 1416, as I adopt the auditor's last report of the number of voters in the state. With Whitley retained, there are 36,351 voters in the first district; if she should be taken to the third, there are 35,430 voters. In the second district there are 35,278. In the third including Whitley and excluding Grayson, there are 35,683 voters; and in the fourth disrict, including Grayson, there are 35,947 voters.

where, and to avoid all difficulties, a principle is laid down in my proposition to govern future legislation. My figures may not be exactly cor-rect, but if there be any errors they are very in-

Mr. IRWIN. I had not intended to have made a single remark on this subject of representation, or of the basis of representation, be cause I saw that in any event Logan must los member, but on this question of the "free white population" being the basis of representation, I have made some tables which may be, perhaps useful to the convention, in coming to a corr conclusion as to what basis shall be adopted. I do this for another consideration. I am clearly of the opinion, that the report of the committee is unjust, and unequal, and that the house should not adopt it; it is especially unjust to Logan, to Nelson, and counties of that size. My first obect is to prove (which I think I can do,) that by adopting the free white basis, you will throw the weight of representation on the Tennessee border. I have taken the entire line of countie on the Ohio border, and I find that the increase of children over the voting population is not so large as the middle line; and that the middle tier of counties do not increase so rapidiy, as the line of counties on the I will read the tables which I have prepared.

OHIO EORDER-1847.

Daviess.

Bullitt.

Oldham, Carroll.

Gallatin Campbell,

Pendleton.

Bracken

919 McCracken, Livingston, 822 1,476 1,751 Breckinridge. 1,096 1,130 6,737 Jefferson, 846 1,113

1,863

1,214

1,510

1,927

1,049

Voters.

Greenup, The increase is about 141/2 per cent. MIDDLE COUNTIES-1847. Hopkins, Muhlenburg, Grayson, Nelson, Washington, Woodford, Fayette, Nicholas. Fleming, Here the increase is about 20 per cent. TENNESSEE BORDER-1847.

	1	781 457 985.	1,301 706 1,451
		985.	706
	1		1:451
-	-		
-		1,436	2,545
	-	769	1,234
-	-	985	1,398
-	-	1,152	1,719
			2,103
-	-	952	1,312
-	-	2,047	2,537
-	-	1,322	1,954
-	-		2,321
-	-		1,865
-	-	1,269	1,902
-			2,529
	-	602	775
-		633	893
-		920	1,631
	radia.	877	1,514
		21,363	30,696
		To to Law Consulty I	- 1,152 - 1,228 - 952 - 2,047 - 1,322 - 2,086 - 1,337 - 1,269 - 1,525 - 602 - 633 - 920 877

The increase is about 45 per cent. The largest increase of children are in

1,120 1,122 1,614 790 Laurel, -Knox. -Harlan, -3.869 6.069

classes of counties; and you will see that there

ber, representing 39,626 voters, get 32 representatives, and they are as follows:

Allen. Jessamine, knox. Lewis, Pendleton Carter, impson, Montgomery. Grant. Woodford. Taylor,

The above counties have 39,626 voters, and have 32 representatives.

The second class of counties are Mercer, Adair. Franklin. Graves, Nicholas, Nelson, Hopkins, Muhlenburg, Washington, Logan, Owen.

The above 27 counties repr sent 50,543 voters, and they get 27 members.

The third class of counties

Louisville city, Madison, Warren. Jefferson Pulaski. Shelby,

Now the above 12 counties have only 37,885 voters, and yet they get 27 representatives. I would ask is this just? Is it right that 37,885 voters shall have the same power as 50,543 voters? Surely not. There is a difference of nearly 13,000 voters, and the same difference should exist in the representation.

In the application of principles, when all the circumstances are equal, I hope the house will not

give an advantage to the small counties that can-not be participated in by the large counties. It will operate against the adoption of this new constitution we are about making, and which I hope will be made satisfactory to the country.

I shall vote for the free population basis; but I

am induced to favor its principles, because the committee's bill I consider manifestly unjust. If the committee would strike out "two thirds," and insert "three eights," as it would be an equivalent basis, I shall be better satisfied with the

report.
Mr. GARRARD. The gentleman from Logan, if I understand, wishes to alter the basis of representation so that a ratio and threeighths shall entitle a county to two members. If I recollect the gentleman's position, this would include Logan, and would injure that class of counties of which he has complained. He does not complain of the present apportionment under which this house is constituted. By that apportionment there are twenty seven counties having an aggregate vote of 46,307, which have one member each, making the average vote to each member, 1,733. There are thirteen other counties and the city of Louisville, having an aggregate of 34,328 voters and twenty nine m bers of the legislature. This agrees with the report of the committee, except that, by the gentleman's table, Logan will be entitled to two

With regard to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Knox, in relation to altering representation, I am in the condition of many of my friends, disposed to take back my vote on that subject. I think the country will be bet-

ter satisfied to have representation based upon the number of qualified veters. I would sug-gest to my friend from Knox, therefore, to with-draw his resolution and let the question of re-consideration be taken.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I do not wish to

prevent the gentleman from Knox having a vote taken on his resolution; but if he will allow me, I will move to lay it on the table for the present, with a view to take up the sixth section of the

Mr. WOODSON. I have no particular desire to press my resolution. My object was to bring the convention to a direct vote, supposing they were prepared to do so. If the object can be attained more expeditiously by adopting the suggestion of the gentleman, I have no objec-

tion.

The resolution was accordingly laid on the

Mr. DESHA offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and to secure uniformity and equality of representa-tion, the state is hereby laid off into ten dis-

District No	0.1		al vot				ies o
Ballard, -	-	(Leg	ai vot	ers 1	01 10	40.)	
Calloway,	-			-		-	1,2
Caldwell,	-	-	-	-			1,8
Crittenden,	-	-	-	-			9.
Graves, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,5
Hickman,	-	-				-	6
Hopkins,	-	-	-	-			1,8
Livingston,	-	-	-	-			8
Marshall,	-	-	-	-	-		8
McCracken,	-	-	-		-		7
Trigg, -	-	-	-	-			1,3
Union, -	-	-	-	-		-	1,2
Fulton, -	-		-	-	-	-	6
							14,4

							14,43
District No.	2,	shall co	ns	ist of th	ie i	coun	ties of
Breckinridge,	-	(Legal	V	ters for	18	348.)	1,743
Butler, -	-	-	-		-	-	873
Christian,		-	-		-		2,138
Daviess, -		-	-		-		1,933
Edmonson,			_		-		647
Grayson,			_				1,12
Hancock,		-					560
Meade		-	_	-	-		1,025
Henderson,		-	_	-			1,467
Muhlenburg,		-	_	-		-	1,539
Ohio, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,510
							14,563

Allen, -	-	(L	egal v	oters	for 1	848.)
Barren,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hart, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Logan,	-		-	-	-	-
Monroe,	-		-	-	-	-
Simpson,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Todd, -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren,	-		-	-		-

Adair, -	-	(L	egal v	oters	for	1848.)	1
Boyle, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Casey,	-		-	-	-	-	
Clinton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gumberlan	nd,		-	-		-	
Green,			-		-	-	1.
Lincoln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,
Pulaski,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.
Russell,	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	
Taylor,	-		-	-	-	-	1,
Wayne,	-	-	-	-			1.

Anderson,	-	(L	egal	voters	for	1848.)	1,086
Bullitt,	-	-	-	-	-		I,165
Hardin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,384
Larue, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	981
Marion,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.768
Mercer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,125
Nelson,	-	-			-	-	2,007
Spencer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,007
Washingto	n,	-	-	-	-		1,770
							14,293

Clay, -	-	(Les	gal vo	eters !	or 18	48.)	75
Estill, -	-	-		-		-	1.01
Floyd, -	-	-		-	-		96
Garrard,		-	-	-	-		1,56
Harlan, -	-	-		-		-	66
Kuox	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,09
Laurel, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Letcher,		-	-	-	-	-	36
Madison,	-	-	-	-	-		2,56
Owsley,		-	-	-		-	56
Perry, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Pike, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Rockcastle,	-			-		-	80
Whitley,	-		-	-	-		1,02
Breathitt,		-		-	-	-	59

Carroll,	-	(Leg	gal vo	oters f	for 18	48.)	923
Gallatin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	813
Henry, -			-	-	-	-	1,849
Jefferson ar	nd Lo	uisvi	lle,	-	-	-	6,774
Oldham,	-	-	-	-	-		1,073
Trimble,	-	-	-	-		-	994
Shelby, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,317
							14,743
District 1	Vo. 8,	shall	cons	ist of	the c	oun	ties of:
Bourbon,	-		gal vo				

Owen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,674
Scott,	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,839
Woodfo	rd,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255
								12,172
Distri	ict]	No. 9	, shal	Icons	sist of	the	eoun	ties of:
Bath,		-	(Leg	gal vo	ters f	or 18	48.)	1,823
Carter,	-	-	-		-	-	-	908
Clarke,		-	-	-	-	-		1,719
Fleming	r.	-	-	-	-			2,311
Grannin								2,011

Carter, -		-		-	-	-	90
Clarke, -	-	-	-	-	-		1,71
Fleming,	-	-	-			-	2,31
Greenup,	-	-	-	-	-	_	1,59
Lawrence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Lewis, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,33
Morgan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,22
Montgomery	,	-	-	-	-	-	1,39
Johnson,	-	-	-	-			57
							13,843

Boone, -	-	(Leg	gal vo	eters i	for 18	48.)	1
Bracken,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Campbell,	-	-	-	-	-		I
Grant, -	-	-	-	-	-		1
Harrison,		-	-	-	-	-	2
Kenton,		-	-	-	-		2
Mason, -	-	4	-	-	-		2
Nichelas,		-	-	-			ĩ.
Pendleton.							1

RECAPITULATION OF DISTRICTS. First District, 14,436, ten members, and a frac tion of 276. Second District, 14,303, ten members, and fraction of 143.

fraction of 637. Fourth District, 13,810, nine members, and a fraction of 1,066. Fifth District, 14,293, ten members, and a fraction of 133.

trict, 13,381, nine members, and

Sixth District, 13,995, nine members, and a Seventh District, 14,743, ten members, and a Eighth District, 12,173, eight members, and a Ninth District, 13,844, nine members, and a

fraction of 1,100.

resented according to the respective numbers embraced in each district. I have laid off these districts into the ten congressional districts, with two exceptions. The reasons for these excep-tions I think will be obvious to this house. The first exception is that of the county of Gallatin, which belongs to the tenth district, but which have added to the seventh, for this reason, that the counties of Gallatin and Carroll are both small counties, neither of them being entitled to a separate representative. They are so situated a separate representative. They are so situated, with respect to surrounding counties, that neither could be attached to any other so as to entitle it to a representative. Hence I have thrown them together. The other change is in the northeastern part of the state. Johnson is added to the ninth congressional district, whereas Breathitt is taken from the ninth and added to another. This is done for the search present seasons.

This is done for the same purpose. So far as the politics of the counties are concerned, both now have a majority on the same side of the question. I do not think that politics should overn any member here, and I am satisfied it will not, so as to prevent the adoption of som safe and just method of representation. We safe and just method of representation. We have no assurance that the disparity will remain as it now is, and consequently it could have little influence, if members were so disposed. If I thought I could be governed by selfish or political motives, I should consider myself unworthy of a seat in this body. My object is to prevent rolling residuums beyond the district, and I wish to take away discretionary power from the legislature, if it can be done, and to insure a just apportionment to the different parts of the state. I therefore move that the resolution I therefore move that the reso be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. The convention resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the legislative

department.
Mr. KAVANAUGH. I rise to give notice under the rule, that I shall, at the proper time move a reconsideration of the vote by which the thirty-fifth section of the report on the legisla-

department was adopted yesterday. The object of the provision was to require that the whole law on any given subject should be contained in one statute only, that it all might be seen at a single view. But as the section now

be seen at a single view. But as the section now reads, it will in my opinion be burdensome to the legislature, expensive to the treasury, and will utterly fail of accomplishing its purposes. While I am up, I will ask the indulgence of the convention to make a correction. The gentleman from Logan, (Mr. Irwin,) a day or two since, took occasion to distinguish between what he termed the rich and the poor counties of the state; and I see he has placed Anderson in the latter class. In his remarks he seemed to think latter class. In his remarks he seemed to think the people must be poor wherever children were numerous, and as Anderson has a fine crop of them, he has placed her among the poor counties , and as Anderson has a fine crop of

Now I beg leave to give the gentleman a small item of information. It is this: That though Anderson is a small county, and has but few voters compared with some others, she yet pays more nett revenue into the treasury, than any one of forty eight other counties in the state. I speak advisedly. And sir, it is true, that we have abundant crops of children. We are proud of it. And we intend to teach them, at least this way of self-intended to teach them, at least this much of politeness—that whenever any of them may by accident or otherwise get rich, they are not, in the next company into which they may happen to fall, to say to this one or that

Mr. BOYD. As there seems to be considerable anxiety, on the part of delegates to get on with the business of the legislative report, I rise to withdraw the amendment I offered vesterday with a view of offering it again when the report of the committee on miscellaneous provisions

Mr. GRAY offered the following amendment, as an addition to the section which he offered

"All property, except franchises and corporate privileges, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided for by law." Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. I am much in favor

of the principle of the proposed amendment. I will however, suggest that it would be more appropriate under the head of miscellaneous provisions. The term property, may be inter-preted variously. It may be interpreted so as to exclude the right of taxation on the principle of what is called the equalization law. I am in favor of the principle, that all property shall be taxed according to its intrinsic value, equally yet there are many subjects of taxation, which perhaps would not fall under the exception which the gentleman proposes. I therefore will ask him to withdraw it for the present, that it may be matured with reference to the system of taxation, which may be done by the gentleman, I think, in such a way as will entirely meet my

approbation, and that of the house.

Mr. GRAY. I have no objection. My object is to have some regulation, so that taxes may be equal and uniform, and that the legislature may ot have the right to discriminate between different kinds of property. I think the words franchises and incorporated privileges would embrace every species of property that ought to be specifically taxed. But I will withdraw it, as it may be better to come up under the general

Mr. HAMILTON offered the following as an nal section.

"Within five years after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature shall appoint not less than three, nor more than five persons, learned in the law, who shall revise, digest, and arrange the statute laws, civil and criminal, so as to have but one law on any one subject, to be in plain english in such proposed. plain english, in such manner as the legislature may direct-and a like revision shall be had a often as shall be found necessary."

Mr. HAMILTON. This is a section which I

think ought to be added to the constitution, and it will be a benefit to the people, by making the aws clear to all. It is plain that we have too large a quantity of statute laws. I believe there are more than 3,000 pages of them. We have laws on every subject, and among them, old british laws, which were made in the fourteenth century. The reason is, that when Virginia sprang into existence, she was without a code of laws, and had to adopt these old laws; and if I mistake not, she did not revise her laws till after Kentucky became a distinct commonwealth. We, under the same necessity, adopted the Virgina code. We have statutes made 400 or 500 years

, and some of them made by old women. Why this subject has been permitted to remain so long in Kentucky, while we have had so many great statesmen, has been a wonder to me. Our laws have been multiplied to such a degree that o man except a regular lawyer can keep up with them. If a man learned in the law cannot do it, what must be the situation of the commo justices of the country? It is as clear as A, B, C, that they cannot do it. Frequent appeals are taken from the decisions of the circuit court judges, because they have pursued a kind of guessing principle in many cases. I wish to call on to an act passed in 1838, entitled, "ar act to regulate equitable proceedings under five pounds before justices of the peace." In 1839
that act was amended, and then again in 1840 it
was so amended as to increase the jurisdiction
of justices of the peace to all sums under fifty

Tenth District, 16,3%, eleven members and a fraction of 808.

dollars and over five pounds. I happened to be a kind of jack-leg magnistrate and was upplied to five one shall go against the actinition of a best portioned to each according to their respective proposal maning the sense and districts, proportioned to each according to their respective proposal time. And the legislature, in apportioning the representative sense and is strict, shall be governed by the following rules:

When a new county shall be formed of territy. When a new county shall be formed of territy when those who needs the strict, that one had not according to more than one district, that of the proposal to will adopt this section.

The PRESIDENT. I understand that this

amendment is the first section of a report of a select committee. That report has been referred to the committee of the whole, and I think it is now out of order to offer it as an amendment to this article; but I will submit the question to the convention whether it shall be taken up.

Mr. HAMILTON. That committee havetaken

two or three of the resolutions which I sometime since offered, and I want them all to gotogether. Mr. TRIPLETT. I was on that select com-nittee and drafted that amendment, and I have ething to say about it, but I am net prepared to say it now. I wish it to be laid over for sul

It was laid over accordingly.
Mr. MACHEN offered the following as an ad-

"The legislature shall have no power to pass laws sanctioning, in any manner, directly or in-directly, the suspension of specie payments by any person or corporation, issuing bank notes of Mr. HARDIN moved to pass over the further

consideration of this report till Monday next, which was agreed to.

COURT OF APPEALS

The report of the joint committee on the court of appeals, circuit, and county courts, was then taken up for consideration.

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of the 1st article of the report were read and adopted, without amendment as follows.

"Sec. 1. The judicial power of this comm wealth, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, (which shall be styled the court of appeals.) the courts tablished by this constitution, and in such in-rior courts as the general assembly may, from

"SEC. 2. The court of appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state, under such restrictions and regulations, not repugnant to this constitu-tion, as may, from time to time, be prescribed

SEC. 3. The judges of the court of appeals shall hold their offices for the term of eight years, from and after their election, and until their suc-cessors shall be duly qualified, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed; but for any reasonable cause, the governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, how-ever, That the cause or causes for which such re-moval may be required, shall be stated at length n such address, and on the journal of each house. They shall, at stated times, receive for their ser vices an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected." The 4th section was then read as follows:

"Sec. 4. The court of appeals shall consist of ur judges, any three of whom may constitute fourt for the transaction of business: Procided, at whenever a vacancy shall occur in said art, from any cause, the general assembly shall we the power to reduce the number of judges districts; but in no event shall there be less in three judges and districts. In casea change the number of the judges of the court of ap als shall be made, the term of office and num of districts shall be so changed as to preserve the principle of electing one judge every two years. The judges shall, by virtue of their offies, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The style of all process shall be, "The shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the

Mr. HARDIN. I will merely mention that this section is the one that was so much controverted, and its present state is the result of a

Mr. CLARKE. Whilst the propriety of havg four judges was under consideration, I un-rstood the gentleman from Nelson (Mr. Hardin) say, that he had been informed by one of th ges of the court of appeals, that a fourth ge was unnecessary; that three judges could sact all the business devolving on that branch the judiciary. I was originally in favor of e appointment of a fourth judge, on the ground at if the court of appeals should be branched, the labors of the co rt might be somewhat increased; and I was in favor of it also on the ound, that I was informed, and believed the formation to be correct, that three judges could t transact the business well.

According to this bill, however, the court of

ppeals is not to be branched; and for one, I am villing to increase the expense by adding an-r judge. Ishall act upon the statement made the elder gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Har.) who has always been opposed, I believe, branching the court. I shall act on the stateat made by him, upon the authority of one of judges of the present court of appeals. If, is states, three judges are sufficient, I shall be ined to move, and do now move, to strike out "four" and insert "three."

Mr. HARDIN. I did not talk with chief jus Marshall myself on the subject, but Mr. Harlantold me he had. I will mention again that I have been in favor of having only three ges; but we had to make a compromise on the jeet, and I am willing to stand by that com-

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I took occasion not only to talk with chief justice Marshall, but also me off from any chance of ever being a candidate with ex-chief justice Robertson, on the subject. for a judgeship. Although I have no chance of And in the conversation that I had with judge being a judge, yet I am for having four judges of as to render four judges necessary. He said no; four judges, for four districts, and for putting th that so far from a fourth judge expediting the bu-siness of the court, it would rather retard the that such was the will, and wish of those wh business. He gave rather a different explana- sent me here. But I could not have the thing al tion of the course pursued by the court of appeals from that which has been given by some gentlemen on this floor. He stated that it was with many others, to limit the number to three the habit of the court of appeals to consult the and I was overruled. The compromise agree opinion of each judge, and of course the more upon by the committee, however, gives to thou were composed of four judges. I do not exact-ly agree with this view of the case. It occurs to much less difficulty in consummating our wishe me, that unless we place men in omce whose character and standing can give dignity to their proceedings, we might multiply the number ad infinitum without giving additional dignity to the court. In respect to some things, two heads are said to be better than one, but I do not think are said to be better than one, but I do not think the court. it is applicable in this particular instance. In the conversation that I had with judge Marshall, he expressed no preference for three or four, but stated emphatically that three were amply suffine oppose this constitution. cient to transact the business of the court; and he coincided with the opinion of judge Robertson, that four judges would rather retard than expedite the business, and that it would be no disadvantage, as far as the transaction of the business. Yet, were I to speak my sober

the expenses of the state.

I am told there are about fifteen or twenty

adidates for the judgship upon this floor. I not one of them. If I were, in all human bability I should be in favor of creating an lditional judgeship. If that be the motive b ate an additional judge, it may be a good rease th them, but it does not suit me. I shall be impelled, therefore, to go against it. We have three judges on the bench of the appellate urt for some time, and the business of the urt. I believe, has been pretty well attended. I have heard very little complaint on the I to say it now. I wish it to be laid over for subject, on the part of the people. The judges themselves say, that three are enough to transact Mr. HAMILTON. I will consent to lay it all the business that comes before them, and that if you place another judge upon the bench you will, instead of expediting the business, re-tard the action of the court. There are some forty or fifty lawyers in this house, and as this e is confined entirely to the legal profession as one of the most eminent lawyers upon floor has told me there will be twenty canates at least, among the delegates here as-abled, for the office of judge, I have almost in induced to suppose that this is intended as rovision for supplying the wants of the legal ofession, by providing an office for one of m. For myself, I could offer no sufficient plogy to my constituents for adding another ge to the bench of the appellate court.

MANSFIELD. It will be remembered I voted at the outset to strike out from the four judges and insert three. I have been avor of branching the court of appeals, but ppeared to me that it could be branched with judges; that was my calculation, but after s I was made to believe that it would refour. It was for this reason that I moved consideration of the vote striking out the th judge. My desire was, that the court of eals should be branched; if that is not to be eas should be defined. If that is not to be e, or if it is to be left to future legislation, I ald fall back to three judges, as the number ch shall constitute the court. r. WOODSON. I voted originally for stri-

g out the fourth judge, believing that three competent to discharge the duties devolvon the court of appeals, but the whole or has been referred to a committee of thirty lligent gentlemen. They gave it a thorough stigation, and I think their report ought to ufficient evidence to us of the propriety of one a fourth judge. Consequently, as it es endorsed by this high authority—confess that I do not perceive the necessity for i elf—I feel inclined to vote for the report o

regard to the remark of the gentleman Jessamine, (Mr. A. K. Marshall,) that the profession are endeavoring to create sine

res for themselves— Mr. A. K. MARSHALL. I did not say that re was any effort of that kind made here. I ted emphatically, that if my constituents call-on me for the reason for creating an addition-indgeship, I did not know any other that I

ir. WOODSON. I understood the gentleman dinetly. He said that was the only reason he ld assign for the creation of this additional ce; and I understood from the gentleman's arks that he thought, from the number of the a provision was necessary. I have no doubt a are a great many lawyers in the country are sufficiently needy, but they are not more nerous nor more needy than those of the pro-ion to which the gentleman belongs; nor are they a greater blessing to the country, nor; ot conceive, sir, that there is any lawyer this floor-I care not how aspiring he may who is influenced by such cons the gentleman has intimated. I do not w that there is a single aspirant for office a this floor. I have heard nothing of the but I know that there are prejudices exist-in the country against the legal profession, I am sorry to see that there are a great many who are endeavoring to pander to this dar prejudice. It is not necessary that I ld endeavor to exculpate the profession it. The lawvers, sir, in this country, need defence at my hands. I care not at what od of the history of this government you . The lawyers of 1776 need no vindication eir patriotism, or devotion to their country, when the first fires of liberty were kindled lew England, and answered back by the lights that were reared in the Old Domin-I ask where the bright particular stars of period were to be found, if not among th profession of the Old Domion and of New and? The names of Adams, of Quincy, of Henry, will be remembered as long as ty finds a votary on earth. Go back to the t in delivering the people from the shackles despotism? Lawyers were particularly conous. I care not to what period, or to what ch you refer, whenever the question of pop-rights has been involved, the legal proon has always stood up for the rights of the le. The members of the legal profession ere behind none-notwithstanding the int n of the gentleman that lawyers come eavoring to create offices for themselvesare second to none, sir, in patriotism, talent devotion to the rights of the people.
GHOLSON. I sir, am no lawyer, and the

report of the committee, unfortunately for me has appropriated the office of judge, for the benly of the lawyers. This of course cut bertson, he expressed a preference for four the court of appeals, and I am extremely sorry ges instead of three. I asked him why, and that my talented friend from Simpson, (Mr uired particularly whether it was because the ors of the court of appeals had so increased greatest want of his aid. Now sir, I was fo ges there were to be consulted, the more time who are in favor of branching the court, a veruid be consumed in the consideration of each But he stated as a reason why he preferred branching of the court at once, as I desired, r, that he thought there would be more dig-y attached to the opinions of the court if it which gives us four districts, and four judges, be that unless we place men in office whose through the legislature, than with three district

(Mr. Gholson,) there are within its limits individuals who not only have talent enough to fill such an office, but who would only have to signify their willingness to accept the office, and it would be tendered to them. I allude to Judge Simpsen, particularly, as belonging to that class of individuals. I presume every gentleman is disposed to cast his vote in the manner which he conceives will most redound to the general benefit; and I see no mode which I think is better calculated to harmonise the conflicting views of delegates, than the one here proposed.

Vote for, and sustain it as agreed upon in a spirit of harmony.

The remark of the gentleman from Jessemine, (Mr. A. K. Marshall), that he was informed by the ablest lawyer in this house, there are at least twenty lawyers, members of this convention, who were, or would be candidates for the office of judge; that he (Mr. Marshall) had heard no reason assigned for the addition of a fourth judge to the appellate court, and when he returned to his constituents he could give them no other reason than that the office was created by the legal profession, that some of them might fill it—

pect there would be perfect harmony—I did not expect, in coming here, that I could obtain all expect, in coming here, that I could obtain all that I desired. I came prepared to yield somethat I desired. I came prepared to yield somethat I desired. I came prepared to yield somethat I desired. what, in order to secure unanimity. And if every gentleman would act with that view, we can might come together upon one common platform; by the convention, and by mutual concession and compromise, Mr. President in and by mutual concession and compromise, agree upon a constitution that would be satisfactory to all. I gave my voice for the committee of thirty, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by them, that would meet the views of all, and in the belief that more good would grow out of their deliberations in committee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee, than we would be able to secure by mittee.

tainly have it done; if not, the legislature will provide that there shall not be a fourth judge, after the first term of two years shall have expired. The report of the committee puts it entire ly within the power of the people, and for one, I say their will be done. The paying a two years salary for one judge, cannot, will not be of very great consequence. Fut sir, the opinion of this body will no doubt have great weight with the people, and I want the advantage of that opinion as indicated in the report of the committee, and voted in committee against four said by some gentlemen who have addressed the house, it has been urged throughout, as the strongest reason why we should add another judges. That, sir, is not proposed to be done. I ask gentlemen, if this proposition for adding a fourth judge to the court, how large a support on this floor, I do not know. But in my portion of the state, I think sir, there are many gentlemen, not now on this floor, who in talents, attainments, integrety, and in all that adorns the lead and heart of man, have few superiors here or elsewere, that might pershance be found very formidable competitors of any aspirant in this body (if any such there be.) I sir, am not attempting to create an office for lawyers. I am for the good, the convenience of the people. I am for procuring a cheaper, more equal, and more perfect administration of justice to all.

There is another feature in this matter, that I had greatly at heart, sir; it was overruled however, but I am strongly tempted to try it again. It is be necessary to track that the concurrence of three pindges shall influence me in the vote I am about to every built in the object is after the first term of two years and insert wither, but it is the measure of that committee of thirty, I was a member of that committee of thirty, I was a member of the try. I was a member of their three, "I was an featow of the three committees were united, forming a committee of thirty, I was a member of their three, "I was an featow of their three,"

am for procuring a chapter, more equal, more perfect administration of justice to all.

There is another feature in this matter, that I had greatly at heart, si; it was overnued however, but I am strongly tempted to try it again, It is, that the concurrence of three judges shall be required to reverse the decision of the inferior tribunal. This I think sir, is due to the circuit judge, who, if equally capable and honest, all I think will agree, must in the very nature of things, be a better judge of the real merits of a case, than any set of judges shere, who are three as the overruing of what I believed a correct opinion (one judge dissenting,) that first suggested to my mind the addition of a fourth judge. It is wrong sir, to fet the opinion of two men overrule that of two others, when one of those overruled must best understand the case. I besseed those who favor four judges and four branches, to stand by the report of the committee. Do this and I doubt not our wishes will be consummated by the people. To them I am will-ing to leave the matter, and I again say, their will be done.

I besseed those who favor four judges and four the proble is concerned—at least this is the constriked of the committee, and the court of appeals. It is a specific to the public is concerned—at least this is the constriked of the court is judge. It was also on the judges of the court of appeals and judge to the court of appeals and judges of the public is concerned—at least this is the public and the court is branched, and made to strike any of the members of the judges of the court of appeals and judges of the court of appeals and judges of the court of the judges, if the court is branched, and made to sit in each of the districts; and I am inclined to think that I am not alone in this. If the convention determine that there shall be branched, I shall then be prepared to think that I am not alone in this. If the convention determine that there shall be branched, I shall the proposed of the court of appeals and it in the proposed

cerned, like that of my friend from Ballard, (Mr. Gholson,) there are within its limits indivote for, and sustain it as agreed upon in a spirit

proposed.

Mr. CHRISMAN. When this question was first up, the younger gentleman from Nelson (Mr. C. A. Wickliffe,) moved to strike out "four" and insert "three." When that vote was taken I chanced to be absent. I desire to state here, I chanced to be absent. I desire to state here, tendered to me—and I never shall. I would be that I am in favor of four judges, in the event of the court being branched; but if this body refuses to branch the court, I am determined to the remarks of the gentleman would seem to improve the remarks of the gentlem refuses to branch the court, I am determined to fall back on the old number—three.

Mr. W. C. MARSHALL. It is known to all that I have been opposed to having four judges of the court of appeals. I voted against four, and one of the many objections that operated with me was, that I believed the appointment of a fourth judge would necessarily result in branching the court of appeals. And according to the convictions of my mind, branching the court would be one of the greatest calamities that could be inflicted upon the state. I have never changed that opinion. And I believe that the proposition for the appointment of an additional judge to the bench of the court of appeals, could not prevail if separated from the idea of branching the court. I did not expect there would be perfect harmony—I did not expect there would be perfect harmony—I did not know to what distinguished member

ty lawyers in the convention who would be candidates for this office, if it should be created

would grow out of their deliberations in committee, than we would be able to secure by means of discussion in the convention; because, in committee it is not as here, where speeches are made that are to go to the country—speeches which gentlemen make with a view to being well spoken of in the newspapers. I was sorry to hear from the gentleman from Trigg, (Mr. Boyd.) that he is so tenacious of his opinion. I suggested to the gentleman that I was willing to make concession, and that if the people of the country desired the branching the desired the branching of the country desired the branching the desired the branching th

tleman from Jessamine submitted the proposition ontained in the tion—is to elect the chief justice by general ticket, and to elect two associates, by districts; and there is the present mode to the proposition. If, however, experience and there is the present mode to the proposition contained in the in point of time, five times as much as you lose the convention, at once to take up the ninth section, and to elect two associates, by districts; and the proposition contained in the in point of time, five times as much as you lose the convention, at once to take up the ninth section, and the proposition contained in the in point of time, five times as much as you lose the convention, at once to take up the ninth section, and the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which is now in consultation; because it is the writing out the proposition which i I believe, are the only conflicting propositions before the house which looks to the election of the appellate judges. I prefer the article as it now stands for the election of four judges. I prefer the election of four judges. I prefer it because the people in each district will be prefer the article as it too in the existence of the court under this constitution, that four judges are not necessary for the transaction of the business, the legislature will be prefer the article as it too. have a better opportunity of electing a man, known to them to be qualified to fill that high and responsible station, than they would by general ticket. Nor do I see the reason why we of that tribunal. If the general assembly be

ever, that the present distinguished chief justice is of opinion that three judges can do the business better than four, and that three are sufficient. idges, connected with branching, was wrong. wrung The argument was, do not put this principle of branching your court in the constitution, because it was not expected by the people. It will endanger the constitution; public sentiment does not require it. But the offer was made in this house to constitute the court of four judges, and leave the question of district sessions to be decided by the legislature, and by the people was been associated with an about of this state—yet I think that in the whole course of my public life I have to harmonize; to yield up opinions once enter- to congress, to get from him the personal and

Some believe that four judges are necessary, whether the court is branched or not; others Some believe that the court ought to be ers think that it ought to be left to legislative discretion, after an expression of public senti-ment on the subject; and therefore it was proto leave the subject, whether the court should be required to hold its sessions in more places than one, to legislative action. It was agreed to in the large committee, and you have now under consideration the result of their har-For myself sir, I would prefer to put the pro

ing of the court. And, sir, my colleague who led the opposition to branching in this house, and whose powers were great and were felt in the contest, submitted the proposition which we

have now under consideration, as the terms of a

compromise between the extremes in this house.

vision in the constitution; but I have not the vanity to suppose that what I most desire is I yielded my assent to the proposition of the gen tleman from Franklin, and others on this floor in lieu of the section districting the court, and requiring its sessions to be held in each district. I am willing to leave the subject where the opponents of districting said it ought to be the opponents of districting said it ought to be left, to the people through their agents—the legislative department—properly advised and instructed on the subject. If they believed, two years after the first election, that three judges are sufficient to transact the business of the court, and best calculated to create that increased confidence which the convention think necessary they should possess, I am content. I have no cause Mr. President, of complaint against a member of that committee; they have treated me always with the utmost respect, still sir, when I am called on to form a constitution, sir, when I am called on to form a constitution, and to re-organize and re-construct the judiciary this house could furnish candidates enough for department upon a different principle than that upon which it is now constructed. I will not consent, so far as I am concerned, to construct this such a mode or manner, as would look exclusively to the re-appointment, bygeneral ticket, of the same gentlemen who now fill the offices.

of the bill, which are so intimately connected in this discussion, if the legislature shall believe unan. I believe, who has figured in public life that it is necessary, for the promptand cheap administration of justice, in any of the districts of this commonwealth, remote from the seat of government, that the judges should be required to hold terms in that district, they can be in the United States, from the year 1815 up to this time, and I have served year after year in deliberative bodies, and I do not think that I fatter this convention when I say that I have to hold terms in that district they can be in the United States, from the year 1815 up to this time, and I have served year after year in deliberative bodies, and I do not think that I have the promptand cheap administration of justice, in any of the district the commonwealth. to hold terms in that district, they can do it, never seen a more talented body of men, of the leaving the court to transact the business of the same number, any where.

and there is the present mode, to elect one judge should point out, during the two first years of in each district, and one every two years. These, the existence of the court under this constitu the chief justice—by an election by general ticket.

I see no reason why we should make an extension of the court of the c ception in the mode of selecting the one judge or the other; their salary is the same; their power is the same; their duties are the same; and I presume that their talent will not be increased by general ticket election. By this distribution of the power of appointment to the different sections of the state, you bring the court more immediately under the proper influence of the people, who will have a just appreciation of their talent, worth and responsibility. chation of their talent, worth and responsibility.

As you enlarge the district, if you make the election by general ticket for the whole court, or if you have three districts and divide your state into three divisions, and elect but three judges, one object we have, that is to infuse into the tribunal semething, more of public confi. the tribunal something more of public confidence, will be defeated. In proportion as you remove the personal knowledge, or opportunities of knowing an individual, you defeat one of the objects which I have in view in voting for an elective indicary. ective judiciary.
When this subject was under the consideralion in the entire gentleman's remark, in supposing that the advocates for the fourth judge, must of the convention, some weeks since, I remember have designed it to have an improper influence very distinctly that the very able member from on the country, or that it was calculated at least Fran-lin (Mr. Lindsey,) who is a resident and practising lawyer in this city, and who is opposed to districting the court, so far as its sessions are concerned, distinctly stated it, as his opinion, that four judges were necessary in the appellate court, whether you district the court or not; and he so voted. Upon what facts he based that opinion, I do not now remember. We are told, how-

Yes sir, and one could do it perhaps quicker than three. It is not always that business is best done, when it is done most speedily, es pecially in reference to adjudications in courts there are some twenty lawyers in this house who of justice of the last resort. I stated on a for- are candidates for the judgeship, I had supmer occasion, that in conversation with gentle-men who have filled that bench with as much which the remark was made, would have redistinction as the present incumbents fill it, they told me before this convention met, that the number should be increased to four; and, sir, for the last six or seven years, during the sitting of not at all in the spirit of anger—alluded to the this court, I have heard but one opinion expres-sed upon this subject, and that was that the ber of judges on that bench ought to be in-ed. I never have heard a different opinion that might be regarded as offensive. I do not in Frankfort until the conflict arose upon the question of district sittings of the court. With body. Having publicly disavowed that I intenthe present incumbents on the bench of that court, I have not had the honor of holding any conversation on the subject. I felt that I could been sufficient to have prevented any gentleman not, with propriety, converse with them, being here from having commented so very extensive a member of the committee which had charge of ly upon it; and especially if the remark did not the subject, or I should have done so. The number of four judges seemed to have been disapproved of by gentlemen who thought that four "Let the galled jade wince, my withers are un-

decided by the legislature, and by the people never been associated with an hundred men of hereafter. In that state of the case, the article, more talent—men with whom I am more proud at the suggestion of gentlemen who were not members of the committee, which originally pose this convention. I did intend at some time reported the project, together with the other articles of the judiciary department of the government, was referred to a joint session of three the distinguished men separately; that posterity committees, having the three articles under their might know of what kind of men this conven immediate consideration, that the conflict of opinion might be compromised and the covention induced to harmonize on the question. I should have done justice, when I reported the article from the joint committee, to the motives. principles—and if the word is not too much and description of the men who figured in those hackneyed—the patriotism of the members of committee. They manifested a disposition in my life it was Mr. Madison, when I first went tained; to meet on some safe ground that would dotes, and the reminiscences of the incidents of the two portions of this house; those

who opposed the four judges because they were opposed to the branching; und those in favor of the four judges because they desired the branching that the procured a statement showing the occupation and ages of the delegates here, which I

will read:						
Lawyers,	-	-				42
Doctors,	-	-	-		-	9
Farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	39
Ministers,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salt-maker,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trader,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merchant,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clerk,	-	-	-	-		1
Inn-keeper,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mechanics,	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Deleg			gates	gates,	

Between 20 and 30, Between 30 and 40, Between 40 and 50, Between 50 and 60,

100

James Dudley, oldest delegate, 72.

Selucius Garfielde, youngest delegate, 26. I had this paper prepared preparatory to the flices.

What would be the effect of the two sections twenty who were not too old. It was all a piece of fun from beginning to end. I have been

ce of the state at the seat of government. Mr. TURNER. I have been uniformly against This would be more convenient, perhaps, than if the balance of the state were at once districted by constitutional provision. It is due perhaps, that I should give my opinion as to what may be the probable operation of it. In all probability, there may never be more than two plants. I have been a district the bability, there may never be more than two plants. In all proving the probable operation of it. In all proving the probable operation of it. ere may never be more than two placity, and members of the court, have I heard a ces for holding this court under the operation of this constitution, besides the seat of government. I think this highly probable; and I judge not so much from what I see manifested here, as from my knowledge of the seemant state of the court; and I care not what any judge, or what any lawyer has intimated, since the court is the court is an interest of the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of them the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of them that the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of them this constitution, besides the seat of government. I think this highly probable; and I be a second the court, have I heard a different opinion expressed by any one of them this constitution, besides the seat of government. I think this highly probable; and I be a second the court is a second to the court in the court is a second to the court in the court is a second to the court in the court in the court is a second to the court in the court in the court is a second to the court in the court in the court in the court is a second to the court in the court in

section. I believe it will keep down all points cal contention, so far as the judges are concerned, and that they will be more circumspect in regard to having any thing to do with the purty politics of the country, and more devoted to the duties of their station.

There is another recently influence we shall be more.

There is another reason that influences me.

f you have but three judges, the term of office will be but six years. I do not think that even

ple of Shelby will not expect me to withhold any benefit or privilege from any part of the State of Kentucky, which they enjoy, on account of their peculiar location. I came here, sir, without having reflected on this subject. I listened, however, to the arguments of gentlemen, and became satisfied that a large number of the people of Kentucky suffer much inconvenience, because of the distance at which they live from the seat of government, rendering it difficult for them to be represented in that court, by the counsel who have been in the first instance engaged in their causes; and I determined, therefore, to extend, as far as possible, to those who live in remote sections of the state, the benefits that we enjoy, in regard to the ad-

treasury, save the salary of one judge for two years. If the court should be branched by the legislature, it is admitted on all hands that four M. GRAY. I did not understand the gentlelegislature, it is admitted on all hands that four judges would be necessary. If it be not branched, then, at the expiration of two years, the fourth judge may be discharged by action of the branching of the court to that section, that I

legislature.

Mr. RUDD. This subject has been discussed for two weeks, and then referred and acted upor of his remarks were to show that I had suport the subject has been discussed for two weeks, and then referred and acted upor of his remarks were to show that I had suport the subject has been discussed for two weeks, and then referred and acted upor of his remarks were to show that I had suport the subject has been discussed for two weeks, and then referred and acted uport two weeks. on by a committee of thirty, and it seems to me that every gentleman in the convention, that has paid any attention to the debate, must be prepared at this time to vote. Believing that the opinion of ninety out of the hundred members warranted remark on my part. I referred to no is fully formed, and that not a word that members is fully formed, and that not a word that members is fully formed, and that not a word that members is fully formed, and that not a word that members is fully formed. will now move the previous question.

marks on this question, important as I view it, to my constituents. We certainly have not as same arguments which would apply in favor of yet consumed much time on this report, having already, although it was first taken up this morning, adopted three sections of it.

Mr RUDD I the next desire to interfer with the court of the United States. I have the highest respect for the Green

occasion, and his desire to carry out the true people in other sections of the state was oppoprinciple that should actuate every gentleman ed to it, my friend ought to give it up, if he whole people, and that its blessings ought to be extended to them as far as it can be. If this court stated in my speech before, that although I be that it was made directly before the people of my county. I argued the question there on the stump, and I never heard the first man oppose the braching of the court; on the contrary, all of them desired that one of its sessions, at least, should be held in their neighborhood, or somewhere nearer to them than Frankfort. The principle objection urged against it here is, that these judges will not have so fair an exportantly. these judges will not have so fair an opportunity of arriving at correct conclusions and decisions under such a system. When the question was up before, my friend from Kenton (Mr. Stevenson) seemed to think that if the judges were reson be desired four judges was in order to get the advantage in the submission of the question of heavy next the advantage in the submission of the question of heavy next clearly. quired to go down into the Green river country, of branching to the people. I can very clearly so far off from the seat of government, and travel around over the dirt roads to which we are you have provided in the constitution for four forced to submit, there was something in the at- judges and four districts, why in the legismosphere there that would cloud their minds so lature you will have the advantage at once, b that there decisions would not be as clear and as enlightened as if delivered in the capitol. I can assure my friend that there is no such corrupting influence in the atmosphere of that region; and I can tell gentlemen that although we are so far away from Frankfort, there are a few opinion on both of these questions we should books there out of which the great judges of the court of appeals might enlighten even their well stored minds. And if they would decide from the lightest the li the lights they can produce from the libraries ratio with a view of compromise on this que now in that country, I think no apprehension need be entertained of the correctness and just-move that the convention adjourn.

ness of their decisions. This question has been fully discussed, and I adjourned. do not intend to repeat the arguments on the subject; but I think the branching of the court MONDAYNOVEMBER 26, 1849. just right to, and which this convention should

in consultation; because it is the writing out finally, in which the great labor consists, in order that the opinions of the court may be prenot, require the diet of the final from Trigg, and settle the question whether we shall, or shall not, require this measure to be inserted in the sented in such a manner as to settle the law constitution, and then to return to the section lefinitely, correctly, and concisely. There is now under consideration. Or I am willing at the difficulty. Many a man can arrive at a correct conclusion, in much less time than it would. Whether there is a necessity for four judges in take him to write out his opinion. And it is exceedingly improper that any opinions should be written and published as authority, for governing future decisions, that are not correct in every particular. It is a matter of infinite important to the content of th e to the country, because incorrect decis- would have the power to do so at the end of two ons must tend to increase litigation, and coase- years, and the only expense incurred would be

quently to increase the profits of the profession.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that I do not expect a judgeship under any circumstances. There is no office that I wish or desire. I have never asked for one, and I never shall.

There is another reason why I desire that there shall be four judges. If any thing of a party nature enter into the composition of the bench, I say in all candor that I do believe that the court will be better constituted, if there be is necessary that the one question should be left to the court will be better constituted, if there be is necessary that the one question should be left to four divisions and one judge be taken from one the legislature, is it not quite as necessary that section of the country, and one from another the other should? I will go for that, but I will section. I believe it will keep down all politinot provide for the four judges by constitution-

wish be but six years. I do not think that even eight is long enough to give the proper stability to the decisions of the court, and I appeal to gentlemen on all sides, if we would avoid hay-ing a partizan court, whether it is not better that there should be four districts, and four indees, and a term of service of eight years. I hope this section will be permitted to stand; for I believe that if the section is adopted as it is, think the recommendation of the committee is entitled to some weight and consideration.

Mr. G. W. JOHNSTON. The county which I represent in part, in this body, has no interest in branching the court of appeals, that will in.

This belief is a strong inducement to my supin branching the court of appeals, that will in-fluence me to vote for it. The people of my port of this proposition as it comes from the county have suffered no inconvenience—they committee. I hope, also, that my friend from have nothing to complain of in this respect; and Simpson will adopt the same views. If you rein the canvass during the last summer in Shelby county, there was nothing said on the subject. I came here uninstructed and without knowing the opinions of those I represent in relation
to this matter. I know, however, that the peoto be the plan that comes nearest to justice in ple of Shelby will not expect me to withhold this matter, and I am for taking it as it is, unless

the benefits that we enjoy, in regard to the sale, they do that, I shall vote for retaining the four ministration of justice. I could only do this by judges, and then move for a reconsideration, if voting to branch the court of appeals. I have voted for it. I have served on the committee mean to yield all, when they take back what

to which the matter was referred. I voted for it there, and united with the other members of the committee in the compromise that was made in relation to the whole matter.

Now, sir, although I was willing and did vote for incorporating in the constitution a provision for branching the court of appeals and for the appointment of four judges, yet we have not done. I described the supposes I intended to make they give to me.

Mr. STEVENSON. I do not intend to enter upon an argument of this question now. I delivered very briefly my views, when this subject was under consideration before, in which I avowed myself strongly opposed to branching. The gentleman from Christian (Mr. Gray) whole projection of the proposes I intended to pointment of four judges, yet we have not done that, as delegates will perceive, but we have left the whole matter for the people to determine hereafter, through their representatives in the that the whole character and tenor of it was islature. And, in doing this, we have risked against any thing like sectional feeling. I never hing; we have imposed no burden on the was in the Green river country, but there is no

is fully formed, and that not a word that may be particular section of the county, and my argu offered will change the mind of a single man, I ment was, that by establishing the court at one ill now move the previous question.

Mr. GRAY. I hope the gentleman will withraw his motion, as I desire to submit a few re-Mr. RUDD. I do not desire to interfere with the expression of opinion on the part of any gentleman, and I will therefore withdraw the call for the previous question, and move an adagreeably removed by the specimens which they have sent here. I agree with the gentleman fro Christian, that government is for the benefit of Mr. GRAY. I feel that I ought to return my thanks and the thanks of the people of my section of the country to my friend from Shelby (Mr. G.W. Johnston) for the magnanimous manner in which he has expressed himself on this therefore he is for it. Yet if a majority of the people in other people is other continuous of the star was expressed. in the formation of a government. I conceive eve-ry government to be formed for the benefit of the interests of a small portion ought to yield to the of appeals confers any blessing or benefit on the lieved this court ought not to be branched, yet I people of this state, why should it not be brought was ready to bow to the popular will, and was down, as far as practicable, within the reach of all? That is all we, in my section of the country, ask. Gentlemen have said that this question in order that if the people desired the branching, no matter what my feelings or those of my conwas not agitated before the people in any of the stituents might be their will might prevail. Is counties in this state, but I will say to them not that a practical carrying out of the doctrine?

The motion was agreed to, and the convention

The convention is now at work in earnest. not deny to them. The people have repeatedly demanded it at the hands of the legislature, and Very nearly the whole of the report of the comhave been put off by the pretext—whether right or not—that the constitution denied them the power to do it. We are now forming a constitution, and this act of justice may, therefore, now be done without injury to any one. For myself, I shall go with my friend from Trigg, (Mr. Boyd,) in requiring the constitution to declare that this court shall be branched; but, if we cannot get that the them I am willing to take have been put off by the pretext-whether right mittee of thirty, on the subject of the court of ludge not so much from what I see manifested here, as from my knowledge of the composition of the state legislature, in times past.

Ithink it very probable that the legislature will, in the course of time, answer the demands of the southern extreme of the state to meet the wants of that portion of the state, and direct the court to hold one or more terms there, while the balance of the state will perhaps be content to have their business done at the seat of government, as now. And hence it was that I the more willing-

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY. BENJA MIN SELBY respectfully announces himself a candidate for re-election to the office of Door Keeper to the Senate; and refers newly elected members to the old Senators, and the following resolution, pass-

d unanimously at the last session: " RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to John D. McClure, Sergeantt-Arms, and BENJAMIN SELBY, Door Keeper of the senate, for their prompt and vigilant attention to the members, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices."-Senate Journal, '48.9.

SHOULDER BRACES .- Just received, a lot of Nov. 26, 1749. SPANGENBERG & PRUETT. SILVER CRAVAT BUCKLES.-Just received and for sale, a lot of Silver Cravat Buckles, by Nov. 26, 1849. SPANGENBERG & PRUETT.

MUSIC.

JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large lot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the emment by builting houses.

The Ladies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to wor him with a call.

Lloyd's Drug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg. United States of America, District of Kentucky, Court in Bankruptcy, November 14th, 1849. No. 1412. JOSEPH WILSON'S CASE.

The Master's Report, on the reference for the purpose of a dividend, having been made and filed, it is ordered that a dividend and distribution of the assets now in money on deposit, will be made here among the creditors who have proved their debts, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, according to the report, unless cause be shown against it, before that day.

A copy. Teste,

Nov. 15, 1849.—dtd

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT, S THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving its Server Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from Castern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849 A SPLENDID assertment of high colored French Merinoes and Cashmeres, received this day,

om the Eastern Cities, by November 23, 1849. A VERY large lot of Black Silk Lace, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trinning dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Clocks, received from hiladelphia this day, and for sale by November 23, 1849. R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assortment of Ribbons, this day received, and for sale by R. KNOTT. 16 BBLS, good EATING and COOKING AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

10 BBLS, this year's DRIED PEACHES, just re-November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS.

20 BUSHELS this year's DRIED APPLES, i November 23, 1849. SAM. HARRIS

50 KEGS pure WHITE LEAD, just received and for sale for cash, by SAM. HARRIS. November 23, 1849.

(ONE MORE!) NEW GROCERY STORE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF H. L. GOODWIN, In the Room formerly occupied by W. H. Greenup & Co., Market Street, Frankfort, Ky.

W HO has just received a good assortment of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of all articles usually kept in that line, which h will sell very low for Cash. November 22, 1849.—tf

Flour. 20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Salt.

20 BBLS. Lake Salt, for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Buckwheat Flour.

Sacks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. 50,000 Shingles Wanted.

ANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles.
November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN W Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!

T. P. PIERSON.

Cigars. IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Cuba Sixes, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY, November 22, 1849.

Chocolate.

SWEET and Baker's Chocolate, very fine, for sale a [Nov. 22. PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. Hot Bread! Hot Bread!!

THE subscriber commenced Baking Bread this d and hopes, by keeping a good article always hand, to receive a liberal share of the public patronas T. P. PIERSON. St. Clair street, About half way between the Shields House and Capitol Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29, 1849. Iron.

TONS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Nails.

20 KEGS, Shoenberger's Juniata, in store, and ft sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Groceries.

A GENERAL assortaent of the best family groce ries, just received, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE. Flour. 10 BBLS. Valley Mills, in store, and for sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE.

Boots and Shoes 4 CASES men's boots and brogans, in store, and f sale by [Nov. 20] R. C. STEELE

Salt. 50 BBLS Lake Salt, in store, and for sale by R. C. STEELE. Nov. 20, 1849.

Picks and Mattocks. DOZ. G. S. Clay Picks; 1 doz. Grub Hoes; 1 doz. G. S. Mattocks; received per Blue Wing, and for sale Nov. 20. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

STONE SLEDGES. 18 HEAVY Stone Sledges; received per Blue Win and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. November 20.

WINDOW GLASS, BOXES 8 by 10 Window Glass; 6 boxes 10 by 12 Window Glass; received per Blue Wing, and for e by TODD & CRITTENDEN. November 20.

Heidsick Champaigne!! 15 BANKETS genuine Heidsick Champaigne, received ed this day from the importer, and for sale by Nov. 26. GRAY & GEORGE.

Brown Stout! 2 CASKS "Rob. Byass" London Brown Stout just received and for sale by GRAY & GEORGE,

WANTED.

9,000 FAT HOGS, for which Cash will be paid LAZ. HNDSEY. vember 7, 1849. Powder. 50 KEGS Dupont's Blasting Powder, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1-49. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Crow Bars. 12 STEEL CROW BARS, received per steamer Elue Wing, and for sale by Nov. 17, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

TIME REDUCED. THE greater portion of this road having been re-laid with the T Rail and the balance put in complete repair, the Cars have resumed their regular trips,

Leaving FRANKFORT at St A. M. and 2 P. M., Leaving LEXINGTON at 64 A. M. and half past 2 P. M. past 2 P. M.
Time of Passenger Train through 24 hours.
Frankfort, October 27, 1849.—dImo.

DENTAL SURGERY, amo

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

LIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. Srom this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted, the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. wor him with a call

Musical Instruments of every description furnishlat the lowest Western prices,
Lloyd's Providers Nov. 22, 1840, Alexander of the control of the cont

Frankfort Female Seminary,

CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD, CONDUCTED BY MR. AND MRS. NOLD,

NUMBER of Pupils limited to thirty-five. No Assistant Teachers employed—consequently the whole labor is performed by the Principals, who spend their entire time in endeavoring to promote the happiness, and secure the improvement of their Pupils.

Twenty of the Pupils can be comfortably accommodated as Boarders in the Institution, where their entire time is systematically divided into study, recitation, and recreation nours, all of which are spent in company with their Teachers.

The next session of twenty weeks, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1850. As but few vacancies are expected, applications for the next session

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks. One half payable in advance. Tuition in all the English branches. French, Music, including the use of instruments, Boarding, washing, &c., 50 60

No extra charge for Latin.

No deduction will be made for absence unless caused

by pretracted illness. November 10, 1849-892-tf Frankfort Clothing Emporium. GOODS! GOODS!! GOODS!!!

SECOND IMPORTATION! SPANGENBERG & PRUETT, MERCHANT TAILORS,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received direct from the East, their second importation of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, And Fancy Cravats, Handkerchiefs,

Call and see cur Goods,-Small FWe wish to take an Apprentice to learn the Tai-oring business. None need apply but those that can ome well recommended. Nov. 17, 1849-8841f

Newest and Cheapest CASH CLOTHING STORE, On Main street, one door labove Dr. Lloyd's

I take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicirity, that I have regularly established myself here, for the purpose of carrying on a READY MADE CLOTHING STORE. My stock set its now, consists in a well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter Clothing.
Over Coats, Press, Frock, Sack and Bag Coats; Pants and Vests of all sizes and descriptions; Linen Shits; Under Shirts, and Drawers; Hats; Caps; Hankerchiefs; Suspenders, Gloves; an assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags, &c.

t Bags, &c. I do not like to boast, therefore, I say simply to all ose who wish to get any thing in my line, to give me a call, examine my goods, and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen: if you wish to get a good article, good fit, well made, for a reasonable price, you can't do any better than to walk into my store, and i shall endeavor to satisfy you in every respect. Frankfort, Ky. October 10, 1849.-tf

Oysters! Oysters!! WE are constantly receiving
Fresh Bultimore Oysters, by express, packed in
ICE, and as good as can at any time be had in Balti-

Opsters! Oysters!!

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS, T. P. PIERSON,

HAVING been appointed agent for one of the best Bal timore Oyster times, is prepared to furnish as good an article as can be obtained in market, in any quantity, He solicits a share of the public patronage. He has also fitted up his lee Cream Saloon as an Oys-ter Room, in as neat style as any in Frankfort, and is prepared to serve up these delicious bivalves in all forms, on the shurtest neiter. Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1849—dtf.

KIMBALLS DAGUERREAN ROOMS, OVER PIERSON'S CONCECTIONERY, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE subscriber having closed, for the season, his Manufactory of Shower Baths and Refrigerators, is The Manuactory of Shower baths and Renigerators, is prepared to devote his exclusive attention to his Deguerreotype Rooms. Having purchased a large lot of Jewelry and Stock, is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, on the most reasonable terms.

Erankfort Sont 11 1840, 682 Frankfort, Sept. 11, 1849.—883

Doctor Geo. Stealey WILL ATTEND REGULARLY TO THE PRACTICE OF Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. OFFICE-No. 2, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY. August 21, 1849-880-4f

Wanted to Purchase. WILL pay fair Cash prices for some 30 or 40 NE-GROES, from the ages of 10 to 25 years old, male and female, for farming purposes.

JOHN S. YOUNG,

Nov. 12, 1819.—7183 No. 74, 5th St. Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW MONROE ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, opposite Henrie House, CINCINNATI.

REPER TO-HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky.
E. H. TAYLOR, Esq.,
R. PINDELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky.
P. S. Bush, Esq., Covington, Ky.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849*

12 2015 boxes superior or IV BLACK. 1.2 201b boxes superior quality Green Tea;
5 half chests superior quality Green Tea;
3 half chests superior quality Black Tea, in half
pound papers; in store and for sale by
Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Geniting Apples. JUST received 16 barrels Apples, very fine, and for sale by the barrel, bushel, or dozen, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY. October 24, 1849.

COTTON YARNS.—560 doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 750 doz. Oldham & 766; 128 doz. do. 766; 160 doz. do. 806; 224 doz. 500 Hope Cotton Yarns; 200 doz. 600 do. do; in store and for B. F. JOHNSON. 250 doz. Oldham & Todd's 600; 122 doz. do. 706;

January 1, 1849. Dried Peaches.

10 BBLS, this year's Peaches, fresh and fine, for sale october 29, 1849

To Pork Dealers.

WE are prepared to put up Pork at Frankfort in the best manner and at the cheapest rate.
Oct. 31.1848-Im
The Lexington Atlas will publish to amount of \$2 and charge this office.



FRANKLIN SPRINGS, FRANKLIN COUN-TY, KENTUCKY.

TY, RENTIUGAL

FACULTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superintendent, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astronomy.

HON. THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law.

J. B. DeBOW, A. M., Professor of Political Economy, Commerce and Commercial Law.

MAJOR T. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages, Logic, Rhetoric and Ancient History.

CAPT, R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.

CAPT. R. G. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Belles Lettres.
CAPT. W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics.
CAPT. SAML. P. BASCOM, Post Adjutant.
J. T. DICKINSON, M. D., Surgeon.
Location.—The site of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, is in all respects desirable, apart from all unwholesome influences, whether moral or physical.

or physical.

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting a certificate of good moral character, and paying the charge of the Institute, will be assigned to classes as their advancement may justify; and, upon satisfactorily passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Gov

ernor
ADVANTAGES.—The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Military Education is completed and the Cadet fitted for the command of a Regiment or Brigade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the same time made an accomplished Scholar in letters and science, understanding the constitutions of his country, and the duties of its citizens and officers; and a Civil Engineer, capable of entering upon the construction of those important public works which are in progress or contemplation in every part of the United States.

LAW DEPARTMENT. HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

HON. THOS. B. MONROE, Professor.

This Department is organized, for the present, with the view of including only those branches of Law which belong rightfully to the regular Academic course of every college, and which are in fact necessary to enable the student to understand his own government, with the powers and duties of its citizens and officers, and to make himself the statesman, military lawyer, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College whilst engaged in their studies of History and Moral Philosophy, but its exercises will be so conducted as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

their other classes.

Payable half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for Board, Tuition, Lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160 00 00. do do (Preparatory Department,) 130 00 French and Spanish Languages, exira, each, 10 00 For more particular information address the under signed, at "Kentucky Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS

F. W. CAPERS October 10, 1849 .-- 8ds

Female Eclectic Institute,

NEAR FRANKFORT, KY. THIS well known school will open its 36th regular session on Monday, July 31st, by which day, it is requested, that all pupils will be present. In consequence of the graduating of a very large class, more new pupils than usual can be admitted; and, although applications are quite numerous, and some new pupils have already arrived, a few places may yet be had.

For boarding and instruction in all the plain and ornamental branches of the course, including the Latin and French Languages—and, to such as desire it, the Greek and German—drawing in pencil and crayon, and painting in water and oil colors, and in the monochromatic style, with the use of a large collection of superior models, and of drawing materials of the best quality and of every description; the use of a library of more tran 1,000 volumes: of maps, globes, charts, diagrams and anatomical plates, and of a most superb suit of apparatus, as well as a fine bathing establishment; lessons in sacred music, &cc. &cc. one hundred dollars, per session of five months, in advance.

For instruction in vocal and instrumental music, including the use of Pianos and of a Melodeon—thirty dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and estimators of

dollars per session.

All necessary English text books, and stationery of every description, will be furnished at the very low price of ten dollars per session.

The academic year consists of FORTY FOUR weeks, and vacation is held in the two months least favorable to study, and when a family is supplied at least ex-

Forty young ladies will be admitted. To these, the personal and particular attention of the principals and of their families, will be devoted.

P. S. FALL, A. M.

JAS. S. FALL, A. M.

Poplar Hill, June 19 1849-871-61sm HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

10 BBLS. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, received per Blue Wing, and for sale by Oct. 19, 1849. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

WE continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any in the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for the paster of the paste Western Dealers to buy of us, instead of bringing out an Eastern article at a higher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange.

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dimentaly necessary.

We have for several years past made large sales annually, to most of the Western and Southern cities from Pittsburgh an 1 St. Louis, te New Orleans and Mobile We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to ese facts. BUTLER & BROTHER,

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1849.—d

S. WEILER & CO., No. 3, BROWN'S BUILDING,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky. HAVE just received a very handsome assortment of Linen Shirts, Merino Drawers, and under Shirts, and Fancy Handkerchiefs, to which we

eeer brought to thus Market! The Clothes were mad by experienced and skillful workmen, under the direc-tion of one of the firm, expressly for this trade; in point of workmanship and style THEY CANNOT BE BEAT-EN.

esides the large stock of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH-ING, we have Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Um-brellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c.,

brellas, Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., and indeed we can supply every thing necessary to the wardrobe of gentlemen.

If These goods are offered very LOW FOR CASH—and only for Cash! By adhering to the cash system we are enabled to sell at very small profits.

It is no trouble to us to show our goods, so that gen tlemen wanting any thing in our line, will oblige us by giving us a call, and if we fail to trade, no harm is done. We pledge ourselves to sell at reasonable prices—and the article sold shall be precisely such as we represent it. We are regularly established here, and it is our pleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custompleasure as well as our interest, to satisfy our custon ers. Frankfort, Ky. October 29, 1849.

CITY CRDINANCES.

it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Frankfort, that it shall not be lawful, hereafter, for any person, or persons, to pass around or through the city, ringing any bell. ity, ringing any beil.

2. Be it further ordained, that if any person be found of offending, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine of \$2 or every offence; recoverable upon conviction thereof, action for any as other fines are.

. Be it further ordained, if a slave shall offend agains first section of this ordinance, upon conviction cof. he shall receive twenty stripes, which, however be released by the payment of the sum of \$2 for offence.

P. SWIGERT, MAYOR. each offence. Nov. 20, 1849—d 1w.

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c.

Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,

H AVING recently refitted his establishment in a
style superior to any in the city, and as he has fitted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to
stlend to all that may give him a call. He continues
to keep for sale Perfumery, Brushes, Gloves, Crayats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c.

HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short est notice. He has, also, the best kind of washer-wo men, and any one wanting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done is superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally beoct. 4, 1849-870-tf

OLDHAM & TODD'S COTTON.—The best are

WANTED! WANTED !:

THE undersigned are desirons of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati PILOT BISCUIT; Water Crackers; Butter Crackers; Graham Crackers; PILOT BISCUIT; Butter Crackers; Soda Crackers; Soda Crackers; Sugar Crackers, &c.,
Always on hand at the lowest prices.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

ROBERT MERRILL, JR.

Cincinnati, October 4-d.

CHARLES MULLER,

IMPORTER OF Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Looking Glass Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30 Platt street, New York. Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tobacco Factor, No. 18, West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to sell TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always on hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages, Of the following styles.
VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.
Lb. Lump. Lb. Lump. KENTUCKY. 12 Lump. 16 do. 6 Twist. &c. &c.

5 do. 5 do. 8 do. 8 do. 12 de. 12 do. 16 do. 16 do. Cincianati, October 4, 1849.—d Y. HARRISON. A. B. EATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, opposite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, O. CONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

GINGER, MUSTARD, Genuine African Cay-CINNAMON, enne.

The above articles may be had inbulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled —ALSO—

Ground COFFEE, Roasted COFFEE, Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

Ground RICE, Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.

Ground COFFEE packed in papers to order, for Wharl Boats or Grocers, and warranted pure.

PHotels and Steam Boats supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEED.

PFREKERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Burrows & Thompson: T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hosea & Fraser; Minor, Andrews & Co.

Horels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsi; U. S. Hotel, A Wetherbee; Pearl Street House, Col. J. Noble.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Records and Account Books of every description on hand or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface Cards; a large stock of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Envelope, Biotting and Drawing Papers; Envolopes; Steel and Gold Pens; Quills; Ink; Water Colors; Per forated Boards; Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial; Orre rys; Telluvian's Mathematical Instruments; Surveyor's Compasses and Chains: Chess Men; Backgammon Boards, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale ane Retail, by

GEORGE COX,

71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
October 4, 1849,—d

Important Information. SHIRES.

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE

States.
A splendid and large variety of House Furnishing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware. Hollow Ware, Brooms, Busters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above, the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Agency, and attend to the Sale of Newly Invented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description. escription.

N. B.—The location is one of the very best in the city,

and the exhibition and Sale Room one of most splendid in the whole country. Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS. J. E. WITHERS. C. A. WITHERS & CO.

EEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO, All orders for articles not in our line, will be prompfilled. Cincinuati, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1849.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

HALF pipe "Hennessy" Pale Brandy,—pure and old;
2 half Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;
1 half pipe Otard Cognac Brandy;
2 cask old Jamaica Rum;
2 cask superior old Holland Gin;
2 cask "Harris & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;
2 cask "Buff Gordon" Golden Sherry;
3 cask "Harmony" Pale Sherry;
4 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
4 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
5 cask "Gordon" Madeira;
6 cask fine Tenerifie Wine;

2 cask fine Teneriffe Wine; 2 casks "Robert Byas's" London Bro. Stout, 10 bbls, Old Peach Brandy, very superior; 10 bbls, Old Bourbon, (very superior; 10 bbls, Old Bourbon (very superior; For sale on draft or by the bottle by

October 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao; 2 cases French Cordials, assorted; 1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abeinthe; 1 case Punch Essence; 2 cases Muscat defrontignau; 1 case Hocheimer Wine;

4 cases Catawba Wine

5 cases "St. Julien Medoc" Claret.

GRAY & GEORGE. October 12, 1849.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. W E have now in store, S,039 Renums of Paper, and have several lots amounting to 1,060 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and on ly complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manfactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region. Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been perfected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhrn Dealers.

We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very best of their class made in this country.
On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found LOWER than any others. We

vite such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in s market.

BUTLER & BROTHER, this market.

Wholesale Paper Dealers, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. Cincinnati, August 1, 1849.—d

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 5, Fifth St., near Main St., Cincinnati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & FINE,

RESPECTFULLY invite stiention to their large as STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight," Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlo and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW PRICES FOR CASH Call and examine. Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1849.—d

Shields House. [LATE MANSION HOUSE,]

FRANK FORT, KY.

SHIELDS takes pleasure in returning his sincere
thanks to the good people of Kentucky, and the
lic in general, for their liberal patronage to him since he has been the Proprietor of the late Mansion House and he now changes the name to "SHIELDS HOUSE." As there is about a change to take place in Kentucky there is nothing like getting a start somewhat in advance of the times. I will give my undivided attention to the guests of the HOUSE, and particular attention to the travelling community. N. SHIELDS. ion to the travelling community.
May 22, 1849-867-tf

To Millers and Mill Owners. T. L. ROBERTS, Millwright and Engineer, will attend to building and repairing of Mills, propelled by either water or steam, on the most improved plans, All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. Apply

work warranted to give a smoderate. Apply to T. L. ROBERTS, Frankfort, Ky. Doxon & GRAHAM, Frankfort.

Addison Marshall, steamer Sea Gull. Capt. W. George, Woodford county. June 26, 1849-872-3m*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to embrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, international and Constitutional Law. Lectures will edelivered upon the various branches and subjects, by our professors.

r professors.
Those by Professor Henry A. Bullard will embrace.
The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest

times.

II. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the German School.

III. The Jurisprudence of Louisiana compared with the Roman Law and the Codes of France and Spain.

IV. An Outline of the Land Titles in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

by Professor Theodore H. McCaleb, will eator: 1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms, Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights and Obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Maratime Services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.
 International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme an Circuit Courts, and the Origi-nal Jurisdiction of the District Courts as Courts of Revenue, and as Prize and Instance Courts of

The Lectures by Professor RANDELL HUNT will treat

of:
1. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes and Shipping; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for Conveyance in a General Ship; of Freight, Jettison, and Average, Salvage and Insurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liens, and Stoppage in Transitu.

11. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.

111. The Law of Evidence Professor Thomas B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and instruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of England as it was in England, and as it is now found in the United States in the Federal and State Governments.

11. Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and of the several States.

12. Equity Jurisprudence, as it was and has remained in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and of the State Courts.

12. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in England and as now recognized and practiced in the Courts of the United States, and a portion of the State Courts. I. Commercial Law as it relates to Mercantile Per-

IV. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in

It. The system of Pleadings and Practice in Cases in Equity.

V. The systems of common actions and pleadings, with the practice therein, and generally in the Courts of Common Law—in contradistinction to those of Equity and Admaratty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by Isw—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examination, or two or all of them combined, besides the exercises in the Moot Court.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regalarly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in every description of cause, and in the courts of every jurisdiction, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlemen only, every student must be personally known to one of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and before his admission into the school he must matriculate by the payment of the sum of five dollars to the Dean of the Faculty or Secretary of the University, and therein an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and text door to M. C. Johnson, Esq.

PHENIX PLANEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BEAVERSON respectfully amnounces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has re-built his steam Planeing and Carpenter Establishment, destroyed by fire in September last, and is now ready to execute all orders in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a voter in severy description of cause, and in the courts of every description of the Prace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the University, and there were all orders in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a voter in severy description, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court of the State and of the University, and there were all orders in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a voter in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a voter in his line ou the shortest notice, and in a

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred or The degree of Bachelor of haws will be considered on the students who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several professors be found by them all worthy of the honor.

New Orleans, October, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS ; the ADJUTANT GENERAL, to gether with five fit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to law. PACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privite-FACULTY; inc

ghts exercised by the Trustees and Faculty of any other College.

Collonel T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;
[Educated at West Point.]
Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
eut. Col. B R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematic

Lieut, Col. B. R. JOHANGON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.] Major RICHARD OWEN, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Dr. Ure, of Glasgow.] Mr. ALEX, SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—[For 18 months a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.] Rev. H. V. D. NEVIUS, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.] Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N. J.]
JAS. G. BLAINE. A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages
[Educated at Washington College, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Ethics and Belies Lettres. [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAY, Professor of Modern Languages.
[Educated in the City of Paris.]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated in New York.] Capt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

To secure the manifold advantage of health, economy, liscipline, progress and moral training, the Faculty of this institution, have selected for its permanent location, the famous

Blue Lick Springs,

situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike. 24 miles from the latter place, und 40 from the former; emphatically a country location, being ten or twelve miles distant from any town or village. The bildings and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexington mostly new, well constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the accommodation of three hundred constructed for Garrison purposes, and ample for the services of Mrs. Gar, who has been long and favorably known as a Teacher in the country. He has a few forms and favorably known as a Teacher in the city of Lexing-ton.

On the 7th day of January, 1850. The Academic year extends from the first Monday of eptember to the third Friday of June-forty weeks. Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen fferent States, have entered this institution since it was ganized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control

organized in 1847. It is entirely need from the control or domination of any sect or party, either political or religious. Economy in dress, by the adoption of a cheap Uniform, for Winter and Summer, is rigidly enforced. Every Student is required to select a College Guardian, with whom all funds brought or received, must be deposited, and no debt must be contracted without the nt of such Guardian.

department, have been produced at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superintendent takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$75 per month for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this time \$2.500 per annum as Principal Engineer of a Rulloud under construction in Kentucky, whilst others the same class are receiving, in different parts of the United States, \$2.000, \$1,500, or \$1,2.0 a year as Assistant Angineers.

Tant Angineers.
Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small expense, at the Western Military Institute. TERMS.—The entire charge for Tution, Boarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Payments will be required in advance, at that late, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of the town and country, that he has opened a new GROCERY STORE in one of the Rooms of the code fellows Hall, on Market street, where he will have always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell very low lor Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. W. ALLEN.

Frankfort, February 9, 1849.—856-d&wtf

Notice.

In Consequence of the death of JAMES. T. JUDGR. One of the partners in the death of JAMES. T. JUDGR. One of the partners in the firm of W. H. GREENUP & CO., the partners in the death of JAMES. T. JUDGR. One of the partners in the death of JAMES. One of the partners in the death



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Farmers' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will seld as low as any house in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5.3, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 1849.

S. J. JOHN'S,

FASHIONABLE Third St., North side, between Main and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made as at any Cabinet Ware Room in the Western Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1849—870-tt. GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets.

Dohnson Buckner,
RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of
Frankfort, and the public generally, for the very
liberal patronage he has received since he commenced
business in this place. He hopes by strict personal atfention to his business, to merit a continuance of the
same. Johnson Buckner,

Ing Fayette.

] [FW. M. O. Smith, has removed to Lexington, and taken an Office over the Lexington Insurance Office, and next door to M. C. Johnson, Esq. Sept. 4, 1849-882-1f

T HE third session of this Institution, will open on the 1st Monday in August, and close with the end of the ear. This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South

This school, in a beautiful and retired location in South Frankfort, is now fully organized. The Principal, who levotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes, is aided by experienced and accomplished teachers. Ample provision has been made of apparatus for illustration in the various departments Those who seek for their daughters and wards a thor ough and solid, as well as an ornamental education referred for testimonials to the large and highly content committee of gentlemen who examined the claduring the last week of the session just closed.

Terms of Tuition, per Session. In the Seminary Department, Higher Preparatory Department, Lower Preparatory Department, Drawing and Painting, . No Extra Charges. The Latin and Modern Lan-

the school. Board, including washing, &c., per week. -Arrangements are now in progress for receiving an additional number of pupils into the family of the Principal.

S. ROBINSON, Principal.
Frankfort, July 1°, 1849-875

Walnut Hill Female Institute, SEVEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON. IE Third Session of five months will commence on the First Monday in October, 1849, with in-

pupils. There were FIFTY SIX in the Institution te last session. Neither among them, nor in the family Walnut Hill, has there been a single death from any the prevalence of the epidemic, though it consisted of not less than fifty persons. The course of instruction embraces every thing that enters into an accomplisher English and Classical education, together with the French, Spanish and Italian Languages. The most care ful attention will be bestowed upon the health, manners are ful attention will be bestowed upon the health, manners on of mind presented in a well regulated public Insti-ution. The location, in a neighborhood remarkable for its intelligence and morality, is eminently favorable to a successful course of mental and moral training. The pupils are free from all the distracting and contamina-ting influences of a town, and have every incentive to study and good behavior. The Principal devotes a large portion of his time and attention to the instruction of the classes and management of the School. He is sisted by Mr. John Lewis, of Llangollen, one of the

The removal will be made immediately after Christ mas, and the School opened at that place a greater number of pupils can now be taken into the family of the Principal. For the want of room he was compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of compelled to decline receiving the daughters of some of his friends, the last session. A punctual attendance a the beginning of the session is very desirable, as the classes are then formed. Having already a number engaged for the next session, those who wish to send their daughturs or wards, had better secure places for them before the commencement of the session

Address, Lexington, Ky.
J. J. BULLOCK, Principal.
September 11, 1849-882-2m

Fair Warning.

WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who purchase LUMBER CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillful and experienced Engineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

When early three years, and in the mean time have been very indulgent to those who MNEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we hereby give fair warning to all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, to come est honors of the United States Military Academy at department, have been procured at considerable cost, and of the best quality. P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby Jotified that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & H. Frankfort, March 27. 1849.—859-tf

JOHN P. HAGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL Practice Law in Mercer and the adjoining Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885-19

DOCTOR ALEX. By Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office on St. Clair street, opposite the Branch Bank of Ken-July 6, 1847-769-ti.

Notice.

To the Farmers and Drovers of Kentucky. ONE year has now nearly clapsed since we first laid the foundation of our business in the State of Kentucky, and in approaching another season's operations, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude and thanks for past patronage, and hoping that such may be continued to us.

e continued to us.

We have made considerable improvements in our stablishment, and will be prepared to execute twices much work as last year, with much greater facility.

as much work as last year, with much greater facility. We are about erecting a new Scalding Slaughter House, and enlarging our Singeng Bed to twice its original size, so we compute we shall now be enabled to slaughter with facility from 700 to 1,000 Hogs daily. We have added considerably to our flog Pens; all have been re-floored and put in a thorough state of repair. Our Commission Pork Packing Business will be continued as usual; and our drover friends will at all times find us most anxious to facilitate their views, and execure to the utmost of our ability, any business extended to our care.

In our last season's operations we had much to contend against in the shape of opposition, prejudice, and by malicious reports, &c. These obstacles have been triumphantly surmounted. Kentucky Farmers and Drovers have had an opportunity of proving that our business is conducted with liberality and fairness. We think they are satisfied, and can assure them it will be our aim to render them more and more so each successive year.

cessive year.

We would call the attention of those barmers residing within range of our wagons, to our advertisement for Straw, in this paper.

MILWARD & OLDERSHAW.

Covington, Ky., June 19, 18, 9-87, -6m

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and the public generally, for the liberal pattonage extended to him for the last few months, and promises, if strict attention to business and good articles will ensure their custom, he will be found trying to deserve it.

He would also inform the Public, that he has obtained the services of Mr. BECK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS,

s usual, with all the delicacies required on party occa-

4 HALF pipes superior manay;
2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy;
5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities;
5 quarter casks Sherry Wine, do. do;
1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes;
4 quarter casks wheelbigh Gin., prime article;
2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey;
1 quarter cask pure old Janaica Rum;
10 bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.1] TODD & CKHITENDEN.

50 FLOUR!—MISSOURT FACTOR BBLS, St. Louis Family Flour;
150 do. best up country Family Flour. This is a strictly prime article, made expressly for family use, and much superior to any brand of Indiana or Ohio Flourin store and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Straw! Straw!! WE shall want a targe quantity of Straw for our next year's singeing operations, and would therefore thus early invite the Farmers residing within a range of 15 miles about Covington, to save their WHEAT and RYE STRAW for us during the coming harvest. We shall keep wagons constantly employed to take the Straw immediately off the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commengement of the sea son.

on.

Any Farmera wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW,

Pork Packers and Com. Merchants, Covington, Ky,
June 19, 1849-871-6m. [ch M. & O.]

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
CLOCKS; Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—865if
United States ar

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON, H GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., con

15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. Gld Copper distilled do.;
3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
6 half pipes Cognac Brandy;
10 bbls. Cognac Brandy;
2 pipes pure Holland Gin;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
30 boxes pressed Tallow Candles;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;
5 boxes variegated Soap;
5 boxes Castile Soap;
5 half boxes superior Gunpowder Tea

5 half boxes superior Gunpowder T
1 box Black Tea;
1 Tierce Rice,
5 boxes Starch;
20.000 half Spanish Cigars;
12 doz, half boxes Sardines;
5 bbls, double refined boaf Sugar; ior Gunpowder Tea

0 bbls. New Orleans Sugar; 0 bags superior Rio Coffee;

boxes Burrows' Mustard; kegs No. 1, Lard. Also-A large resortment of STOVES. GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WARE, and other

Ketchum & Headington,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office in Gazette Building, Main-street, between
3d and 4th streets.

Refer to—Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., Wm. D. Reed, Esq., Hon. A. K. Woolley, M. C. Johnson, Esq., Lexington, Ky. T. F. Mr. KETCHUM will go to Texes about the 1st of October next, and will attend to the collection of debts, and the recovery and locating of lands. Cincinnati, March 13, 1849.—857-1y

Letcher & Tilford, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. WILL attend jointly to business confided to them in the different Courts holding their sessions is Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.

If Poffice on the West side of St. Clair street.

Law Notice. JAMES MONROE, Attorney at Law, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfor and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of claims in surrounding counties, and the preparation of the papers to insure Land Warrants or Treasury Scrip of the volunteers. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House July 6, 1847—769-tf.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit

Office West side St. Clairstreet, and at all times oper

C. S. Morehead & W. D. Reed,

Frankfort, April 1, 1849-599-tf Law Notice. JOHN P. BRUCE, Attorney at Law, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Knox,
Whitley, Laurel, Rockcastle, Clay and Harlan
Counties.

August 28, 1849—881-1f

20,000 Pounds Wool Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to purchase twenty thousand pounds good fleece, or tub washed wool, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH, on delivery at his Factory in Midway, Ky.

JAS. W. MARTIN.

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL -- \$300,000.

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel hoats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

| | | The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

| H. I. TOBB, Agent.

Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.

Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandize, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in, which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to insure.

H. WINGATE, 3gent. August 10, 1847-774-tf.

LIFE INSURANCE. AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nautilus

Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

SEC. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows. The Nautilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Lipe Insurance Company.

SEC. 2. The business of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and grant and purchase annuities.

as usual, with all the delicacies required on party occasions. His ICE CREAM SALOON is still open for the reception of Visitors, and every attention required will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who may honor him with a call.

NAILS! NAILS!

75 KEGS Nails, "Sagle Works," from 3d. to 20d; 20 kegs Fencing Nails, 8d. and 10d; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

O Sets best quality lvory handled Knives and Forks, sorious qualities and prices; in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

HAYANA SEGARS.

25,000 FIRST quality Havana Segars, asserted brands—"Ducal Crowns," "Monte Christo," and "Colorado Cannones;" in store and for sale by [Sept. 11.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

LIQUORS, BRANDIES, WINES, &c.

HALF pipes superior Brandy, "Otard" and "Sarze 2 half pipes J. J. Dupuy Brandy; 5 quarter casks Madeira Wine, assorted qualities: 5 quarter casks Port Wine, do. do; 1 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes; 4 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes; 2 quarter casks Port Wine, suitable for Medical purposes; 4 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey; 1 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey; in store and goal and the company. The Trustees may, at their discretion, declare or pay interest on such certificates to contain a proviso that the amount named certificates to a pressure and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, either in person, or by proxy, dly signed by the person effecting such insurence or said Company during the year preceding such election, shall have one vote, either in person effecting such insurence or said Company and every person holding a certificate or certificates of the amount of one hundred dollars, shall also be entitled to one vote, all he same manner.

Skc. 4. When the actual capital of such Company liable for the payment of losses shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the notes given up to be cancelled.

Skc. 5. The

4 quarter casks "Wheelingh Gin," prime article; 2 quarter casks pure old Irish Whiskey; 1 quarter cask pure old Irish Whiskey; 1 quarter cask pure old Jamaica Rum; 10 bbls. good Copper distilled Whiskey; in store and for sale by [Sept. II.] TODD & CRITTENDEN.

10 DOZ. "Cold Sherry," very delicate and light; 25 doz. genufine "Chateau Margeaux" Claret; 30 baskets Champaigne, assorted brands—Binning er's Mum," Brigham's Grape Leaf," "Cordon Blue." These Wines are of the very best quality—superior to any thing ever in this market, and will be sold low. Sept. 11. TODD & CRITTENDEN.

11 Squarer casks pure old Irish Whiskey; in store and Company, 2 sept. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the company, passed April 18. Sec. 6. The statement required to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending the charter equired to be amending the charter equired to be made by the act amending

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1,821 policies have been issued.
Premiums during the same period amounted to \$142,191 05 DISBURSEMENTS. Amount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Trustees, Clerk

hire, &c. . Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office lent, Print Ing, Stationery, Furniture, In-terest on guarantee capital, &c. &c. Amount paid to Agents, for Commissions, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Ex-

change, &c.,

Losses by Death, less discounts for payments in advance of the Nett Balances of Premiums for the year, . \$77,856 78 ASSETS. 11,000 00

13,384 00

\$24,384 68

Cash on hand,
United States and New York State Stocks,
Bonds and Mortgages,
Notes received for 40 per cent, of premium
on Lite Poticies,
Premiums on Policies in the hands of Agents,
Policies on hand not yet delivered, and quarterly payments on first year's premiums.
Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers notes due May 4, 1849,
Suspense account. In addition to which, the Company holds subscription notes, the remainder of antee capital unused by premiums, Amount liable for losses -\$205,089 34

Number of New Policies Issued. First year, Second year, Third year, Fourth year 1821 Whole number of Policies issued Amount of Premiums, first year,
do do second year,
do do third year,
do do fourth year, 142,191 05 Premiums for four years. 8278,237 83

from which deduct amount of disburse-

ments for four years.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Div-lend of Forty per cent, on the amount of Premium on olicies that have run for twelve months, and in proper-on for shorter periods of time to be credited on the n for shorter periods of time to be credited on the oks of the Company, and for which certificates will be on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Vice President.

Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$165,937 69

119,360 14

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. The rates of insurance on One Hundred Dollars. Seven Years. For Life. Age. One Year.

35 40 45 50 55 60

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$50—a note for 46 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—without guaruty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated by this State. For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

If Papplications from the country (post paid) will be

TAPPlications from the country (post paid) will be romptly attended to.

Plosses adjusted in this town without delay. Toffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank. H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849.

Removal. THE POST OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the building occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-1f

Dissolution THE Partnership of R. C. SLEELE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. P. NEWELL having purchased the interest of R. C. Steele, will continue the business at the same place.

The business of the firm will be settled by H. P. Newell.

H. P. NEWELL.

R. C. STEELE & CO.